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Bhadra 3, 1898 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Seventeenth Session)

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(Fifth Series, Volume LXIV, Seventeenth Session, 1976)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 25, 1976/Bhadra 3, 1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Conference of State Ministers of Power

*201. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Conference of State Ministers of Power was held in the month of July 1976; and

(b) if so, result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following important decisions were taken.

(i) In view of the capital intensiveness of power projects and recognising that hydro electric and coal resources are not available uniformly in all parts of the country, a Regional Approach to Power Planning was endorsed. The Conference emphasized the ugent need for taking up new projects for the Sixth Plan.

(ii) The need for professionalising the management of the State Electricity Boards and increasing the levels of specialisation by the introdution of appropriate institutional arrangments was reiterated.

(iii) A target ff 2006 MW for instalation of new generating capacity during 1976-77 was accepted.

(iv) The necessity of larger internal resources generation by the State Electricity Boards, particularly by, reducing the transmission and distribution losses, cost of generation and overheads was accepted.

(v) The need for improving the quality of power supply and the service to the consumers to enable the economy to benefit fully from the advances made in the power generation was stressed.

(vi) Emphasis was laid on the need for the early integration of power system so as to increase the efficiency of use of generating capacity.

(vii) In view of the limitations and difficulties which the State Electricity Boards face in raising adequate funds from non budgetary sources, the needs was felt for a comprehensive review of the problem for simplifying and augmenting the availability of funds from different sources.

The Conference also reviewed the power supply position in the States during 1975-76 and expressed satisfaction at the increased generation and easier availability of power in the country.

श्री राजदेव सिंह अध्यक्ष जी जो ऊर्जा मन्त्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था उस में 7 फैसले लिये गये हैं और सातों फैसले बड़े महत्वपूर्ण हैं। पहले फैसले के मुताबिक इन्होंने यह तय किया कि चूंकि कोल हर जगह नहीं है और हाइड्रो इलैक्ट्रिक हर जगह नहीं पैदा की जा सकती इसलिये हर स्टेट अपने **रीजनल बेसिस** पर इस सम्बन्ध में सोचे। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर इलैक्ट्रिसिटी का नेशनल ग्रिड बना दिया जाय तो यह कमी जो आज महसूस की जा रही है वह पूरी हो सकती है।

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पन्त अध्यक्ष जी नेशनल ग्रिड तो बनाया ही जा रहा है, और क्षेत्रीय ग्रिड आज काफी अच्छे बन चुके हैं और उन में नई नई ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्स डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन लाइन्स जोड़ी जा रही है। एक माने में बिजली देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक जा सकती है। लेकिन जो उस के कनेक्शन्स हैं वह इतने कमजोर हैं कि उस को नेशनल ग्रिड नहीं कहा जा सकता इसलिये धीरे धीरे नेशनल ग्रिड बन रहा है और जैसे जैसे लाइन्स और मजबूत हो जायेंगी ज्यादा बिजली ले जायेंगी। तो नेशनल ग्रिड का बनना एक इवौल्यूशनरी प्रोसेस है। वह आज कल भी बन रहा है।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : स्टेटमेंट के मुताबिक जो पांचवां फैसला है यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है:

"The need for improving the quality of power supply and the service to the consumers to enable the economy to benefit fully from the advances made in the power generation was stressed."

अध्यक्ष जी, यह बड़ा अच्छा फैसला है। लेकिन हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में जहां दो महीने बाद वर्षा हुई सूखा चल रहा है; थोड़ी ही पैदी लोग बो चुके हैं। जहां ट्यूब वैल और नहरों का इन्तजाम था वहां 10, 10 रु० बिजली के बकाया के लिये सैंकड़ों कनेक्शन काटे गये हैं उन जिलों में। तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय हिदायत देंगे कि बिजली के कनेक्शन न काटे बल्कि आज की परिस्थिति को देख कर स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के कर्मचारी आचरण करें। और जिस समय ड्राउट हो उस समय 10, 20 रु० के लिये कनेक्शन काट देना कहां का न्याय है? इस सम्बन्ध में मन्त्री महोदय क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से बात करेंगे?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने सुझाव दिया है, मैं चर्चा करूंगा: लेकिन आम तौर पर जहां पावर की क्वालिटी पर जोर देते हैं वहां इस बात पर भी जोर देना चाहिये कि जिस का पैसा देना है इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का वह पैसा भी दे। यह ओब्लीगेशन दोनों तरफ का होता है।

SHRI R. S PANDEY. I think, it was for the first time that, seriously, the State Ministers of Power met here in a Conference to consider the difficulties of funds, and the needs was left for a comprehensive review of the problem for simplifying and augmenting the availability of funds from different sources.

May I know when the problems were discussed, what have you decided about the resource availability? How are you going to get more funds in order to fulfil your obligations with regard to power?

SHRI K. C. PANT: It will be unfair to say that this was the first serious conference.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I hope this will not be the last conference.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I will confirm that this was a serious coference.

About augmenting the funds, what is really referred to is the non-budgetary finance and we want to explore other possibilities because every State Electricity Board and every State Government are faced with the problem of resources. Power generation and transmission has become very costly and to the extent we can find ways

and means to augment these resources, we would like to do so. We would like to help the State also. So, a small group is being set up to go into the problems in consultation with the Finance Ministry and other concerned agencies.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I am sure the Minister is aware that there is a great decel of imbalance in the matter of resources from which electricity is available. In the Southern Region, especially the State I come from, we rely almost wholly on hydro-electric energy. We all know that the hydro-electric energy is dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon.

I would like to know if the Government has taken any decision for establishing a thermal plant in the Karnataka State or for otherwise strengthening the non-hydroelectric resources for energy production in the Southern Region. Otherwise, merely multiplying hydro-electric projects does not give us stability and continuity which is required both for agriculture and for industry.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There are really three possibilities. One is coal. The other is oil, if we can find it sufficiently and near enough. The third is nuclear energy.

Now, in respect of the region as a whole, the southern region, coal is available in Andhra; lignite is available in Tamil Nadu but in Karnataka, neither coal nor lignite is available. And, unfortunately, oil is also not available. Nuclear plants can come up. There are some sites which have been investigated by the Site Selection Committee but no final decision has been taken on the location of the plant in the Southern Region. So, in view of all this, the real problem is that Karnataka still have some very good sites for hydro-electric generation which is the cheapest and cleanest form of power. Would they prefer to go in for thermal power by transporting coal all the way from Bengal and Bihar or would prefer to develop their hydro-electric resources? This is a difficult decision that has to be taken.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is a welcome suggestion made in the Power Ministers' Conference that a regional approach to power planning has to be pursued.

In view of the fact, as the hon. Minister has just now pointed out that there is no uniformity in hydel power as well as thermal electricity in the country and both have to be balanced in such a manner as to give the maximum power without loss in transmission, etc., and in view of the fact as it is said, that Andhra Pradesh abounds in coal, may I know whether any decision has been taken to start a super-thermal plant in Andhra Pradesh, especially at the coal field, itself, that is, in Kothagudem from where the electricity generated can be transmitted either to Madras or Karnataka wherever there is a deficiency as per the decision of the Power Ministers?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The Power Ministers' Conference did not go into the question of the location of super thermal power stations. I just mentioned that coal is available in Andhra and lignite in Tamil Nadu. So, the raw material is available in both the States. One has to make a choice between the two.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: The statement says that a target of 2006 MW. for installation of new generating capacity during 1976-77 was accepted. I would like to know whether the Uri hydel project in my State has been accepted.

SHRI K. C. PANT: That hydro-electric project is not goig to be completed in 1977 according to the list supplied. Whether this was discussed there or not, I cannot say offhand. This is only the list of what is going to be completed in 1977.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: National Energy Policy has often been discussed in this House. It has been decided that due to regional imbalances of energy resources the Centre

should see that any future planning in energy production is so balanced that no region will suffer on this account. The National Grid is to recoup the deficiency of one region from the surplus that may be in the other region. In view of this may I know, whether the planning of the target of 2006 m.w. for 1976-77 takes into consideration the requirements of the country so far as power is concerned in 1976-77, 1977-78 and so on, taking into consideration long-term needs, or it is just an ad hoc target for 1976-77? May I know whether this 2006 MW will consist of energy from both thermal and hydro and also nuclear resources?

SHRI K. C. PANT: It will consist of thermal and hydro power. There are both hydro electric projects and thermal projects. No nuclear power station is going to be commissioned during 1976-77. What is stated by him is generally the approach of the Government. We provide such transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas. From the overall point of view there should be sufficiency for the whole country, this is our basic approach. So far as the target is concerned this is fixed on the basis of the progress of projects which are on-going. This cannot be fixed arbitrarily This depends upon the progress made so, far and what we can do is to expedite the progress to reach this target of 2006 MW

Margin of Profit on the Sale of Goods by the Retailers

*202. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix the margin of profit that a retailer should have on the sale of goods;

(b) whether the buyers do not get the benefit even when the whole-sale price comes down due to the non-fixation of this limit; and

(c) if so, what machinery is being evolved for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c): So far the Government of India has not formulated any proposal to fix retailers margins except in respect of certain controlled commodities However, the Government are aware that sometimes in respect of specific commodities the reduction in the wholesale prices is not reflected in the retail prices and the retailers' margin is substantial. The Government, therefore, proposes to take up individually selected commodities and have this carefully considered. Some States have already initiated action in this regard. For instance, the Delhi Administration has constituted a Price Review Committee which has specified margins for selected essential commodities

SHRI R. N BARMAN May I know what are those 'certain controlled commodities' in which retailers' profit has been fixed?

SHRI A C GEORGE. In Delhi, in the case of pulses of all kinds, rice begmi, and black gram the maximum difference between wholesale and retail prices has been decided at 10 per cent. In sugar, the wholesaler has been allowed a margin of profit of Rs. 3 per quintal only over and above the price arrived at by the addition of ex-mill price, cartage and terminal tax. The retailer has been allowed a margin of Rs. 2 per quintal in addition to the empty gunny bag In edible oil and vanaspati the retailer has been allowed a margin of Re 1 per tin of 16 1/2 k.g. in addition to the empty container. The margin of profit of besan manufacturers has been fixed at Rs. 3 per quintal. The margin of profit of manufacturers of mustard oil and other edible oils except vanaspati ghee has been fixed at Rs. 1-25 per tin of 16 k.g. The semi wholesalers of wheat, foodgrains and pulses have been allowed a margin of Rs. 2 per cent. The retailers who make purchases from them have been allowed a margin of eight per cent.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Which are the States that had taken steps and what is the mind of Government at present about selecting other commodities?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We nave reported that some States have taken action after dialogue with the wholeslers, retailed and other distribution agencies. The Delhi Adminisration has taken some steps Maharashtra has taken some very effective steps. Gujarat also has gone much ahead in some importance respects. Like that it has gone on though the list is not up-to date. There are a few States which have taken measures in this regard.

Regarding the basic approach, the ultimate intention of the whole exercise is to see that the consumer gets it at a reasonable price. So it is not only the maufacturing cost that is relevant, but the distribution expenses also count. There is naturally the system of wholesalers, in some cases there are sole selling agencies, then there is the question of the margin for the retailer. All these different tiers of the distribution network are here. I agree with the hon. member that the distribution cost has to be reduced and then only real relief will come to the consumer. We are going ahead with a plan for a few selected items of essential commodities of mass consumption.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Price control is effective only in the cities and urban areas. In the villages, there is absolutely no price control. What is the scheme that the Minister proposes for selling articles at controlled prices in the villages?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not on the scheme. This is too large a question.

DR. RANEN SEN: In the paradoxical situation where there is abundance of goodgrains, mustard oil, groundnut oil and sugar and so on and prices are going up everyday since March, May I know whether to control prices Government have ever thought of taking over the distribution and doing it through the public distribution system so far as essential commodities are concerned so that this disparity between the wholesale price, retail price and other paradoxical difficulties are got over?

MR. SPEAKER That is a question of policy. Strictly this question relates to the scheme in operation. You are asking whether in view of the situation obtaining Government would take over the distribution. That is a different thing.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The situation in the remote areas in respect of commodities the prices of which are not controlled is arbitrary and in total disregard of social needs, a retailers load up the distribution prices. This is a malaise and it becomes very difficult to check that up because in the district areas whenever the Collector wants to go and talk to them about it, the expenditure they talk of is something which is not capable of verification because it is 100 in one case, 200 in another and 700 in a third. You can never verify their profit and loss account. May I, therefore, konw of the Minister what prevents the Ministry from expeditiously determining a certain margin with reference to the manufacturing cost which they can ascertain and insisting that within that cost the distribution must come about? Not to do so is to put a premium on an inefficient distribution system.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: In reply to an earlier question, I have mentioned that in the whole exercise we are going through there are some three or four important different tiers, the production, procurement, and in some items allocation, transportation and distribution. It is only at the end of distribution that the consumer will feel whether relief is coming to him or whether harm is being done to him. The whole attempt is to see that the manufacturing, cost at one point is reduced, and apart from that, the distribution expenditure is minimised so

that certain levels which do not serve any social purposes are dispensed with. For example, in some cases, there is a sole selling agency which is just a nominal thing, it does not have any effective purpose, they just pass on the items on a certain profit margin. So we are trying to avoid the different tiers and reduce the different levels through which it passes and cut the different margins. The whole scheme is to see that the distribution cost is minimised and to that extent the consumer is given the maximum of relief.

Development of Tidal Power

*203 SHRI P GANGADEB: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether development of tidal power in the Gulfs of Cambay and Kutch can contribute forty per cent of the power generation in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to harness the tidal power?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Preliminary studies have revealed the theoretical potential of sizeable generation from the tides in the Gulfs of Cambay and Kutch. The techno-economic feasibility of generating power in this manner is yet to be established.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the overall power shortage in this country, I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether any follow-up studies have been made to find out the practical potential resources of tidal power generation and the cost involved vis-a-vis hydel, thermal and atomic power generation and if so what are the reasons for such slow progress in this regard?

SHRI K. C. PANT: First of all, I should like to say that there is no overall power shortage in the country today; the premise is something with which I cannot agree. As regards the main question, the reason for the low priority accorded to tidal power generation is, firstly, the possibilities are confined to a few areas in the country and the impact would therefore be marginal and local; secondly, initial cost is very high and thirdly, this power is of a fluctuating nature and it depends upon the tide and the tidal range, how much power you can generate from it; there is fluctuation from perhaps zero to a certain generation level and that has to be considered.

As far as the general progress in this direction is concerned, we had a UNDP expert in this country who discussed this with the state government and the central government and after he had made his studies, he submitted a report and his report has been considered. He has suggested an approach to this problem: collection of data, mathematical modelling and so on. That is now being discussed with the state governments for further action

SHRI P GANGADEB: I should like to know whether the equipment required for the tidal power generation can be fabricated in India and whether any technical collaboration is required for it and if so which are the countries from which we can have this technical collaboration and what has been our endeavour in this regard?

SHRI K. C. PANT: There is only one country in the world which has gone in for tidal power station and that is La Rance in France That was set up years ago and it is generating power but the difficulties encountered in this kind of power generation can be gauged from the fact that even France has not gone for another second tidal power station; still that is the only one power station. Nowhere in the world has anybody else gone in for such a plant, to the best of my knowledge, on a commercial scale; no one has done so far. So far as fabrication of equipment is concerned, I do not think there is anything special in the equipment it

means that when there is a high tide you can impound water and use the tidal difference to generate power.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: May I know whether the UNDP expert studied the possibility of power generation in the rivers of Sunderbans area, West Bengal and what is the report of the committee?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Yes; the UNDP expert who visited West Bengal has examined the possibility of developing tidal power in three creeks in West Bengal, Sundarbans area and all I can say is that the potential for generation is rather low in West Bengal and the cost is rather high.

Census of Small Scale Industries

*204. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report on the census of small scale industries has been submitted to Government;

(b) the salient features thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction to the problems of finance, technology, raw material and of marketing of the products of small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Census of Small Scale Industrial units was conducted in 1973-74 with refereence year 1972 for collection of data. The coverage was restricted to small scale units registered with the Directors of Industries and included those which fall within the purview of the Small Scale Industries Board.

The Census revealed that the gross value of output in this sector increased by 31 per cent in 1972 over 1971 and 25 per cent in 1971 over 1970. The output is estimated to have increased by 18 per cent in 1973 at current prices bringing the figure of gross output to Rs. 3420 crores as compared to Rs. 2900 crores in 1972. The value of output in 1974 was of the order of Rs. 4932 crores which registered a growth rate of 18 per cent in 1975 reaching the figure of Rs. 5742 crores at current prices.

According to the Census, 66,161 units were closed down upto 1972 on account of lack of demand, inadequate financial assistance, shortage of raw materials and poor management etc.

(c) Government are aware of the problems faced by the small scale industrial units in regard to finance, technology, raw material and marketing. Several steps have been taken by Government to provide requisite assistance to the small scale units within the resources available. Important among them are listed below:—

1. It has been the policy of the banks that all productive endeavours in the small scale sector which are economically viable, should be financed on liberal terms and conditions. The Reserve Bank had informed the banks that special consideration should be shown to the credit needs of small borrowers and those in the industrially backward areas.

The problems and difficulties experienced by the small scale industries in obtaining bank credit are discussed in the meetings of the Standing Committee on Credit Facilities attached to the Small Scale Industries Board. A committee under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) has been constituted to examine the problems and to suggest measures to ensure smooth flow of institutional finance to the small scale units. The Committee is expected to submit the

report to the Government by the end of September, 1976.

2 The Small Industries Development Organisation have taken up a programme of modernisation of small scale industries to improve the productivity of small scale industries and their performance, especially in export markets. Ten industries were initially selected for modernisation to be followed by ten industries each in the succeeding years. As a part of the modernisation programme the Small Industries Development Organisation had organised technology transfer workshops, industrial clinics, seminars, training courses etc in the various industries selected for modernisation in different States

3 There is no shortage of most of the essential raw materials

4 The number of items reserved for exclusive supply by small scale units in Government Stores Purchase Programme has been increased from 198 items to 222 items in 1975. Special teams were appointed to undertake survey of public sector and other undertakings for indentifying components which could be framed out to small units. Government have approved of a scheme of establishment of five trade centres to provide integrated marketing assistance to small scale industries

5. Steps to remedy the situation have been taken in consultation with the banks and State Governments The Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) undertook surveys at 4 centres viz. Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Alwar and Ahmedabad to study the problems of closed or sick units The State Governments have been requested to undertake such studies They have also been requested to constitute State Level Coordination Committees for providing integrated assistance to sick units Such committees have already been constituted in 15 State Union Territories The State Bank of India has been requested to examine individual cases and reschedule loan repayments so as to help the units to revive.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: It has been stated that the base year has been taken as 1972 and more than 66,000 units of the small scale sector have been closed for lack of demand or inadequate financial assistance. Though the government has been making the best efforts to give all kinds of help, yet the problems of small scale industries are becoming more and more acute. Will he tell us what exactly are the specific measures taken to help these 66,000 units in the engineering chemical, leather and other industries and what is the programme for the development of artisans in the rural areas and of marketing of agricultural produce

SHRI A P. SHINDE: The four main reasons for sickness of small units are shortage of raw materials, inadequate finance, marketing problems and poor management. In so far as availability of raw materials is concerned, the situation has considerably eased except in the case of polythelene For that also efforts are being made to improve the position by considering reduction in the cost of imported raw material so that the raw material could be available at the same price to the consumer as the price of indigenous material. About inadequate finance, committees have been set up at the State level with the Secretary of the Industries Department as Chairman, and Regional Manager of State Bank of India and Director of Industries of the State concerned as members and the Director of SISI as Member-Secretary About marketing the Government is going to set up five marketing centres in various States and we have already asked the State Governments to give us their comments. So far as the Central Government is concerned each marketing trade centre will be given Rs. 2 lakhs and the rest of the cost will be met by the State Government. About, management, consultancy services will be made available

to the small units. Under this scheme 100 per cent reimbursement of the consultancy fees in backward districts and 25 per cent in urban areas will be given to the SSI units.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: In spite of the instructions given by the Reserve Bank to all the nationalised commercial banks about financial assistance to be given to the small scale units, may I know what are the priorities and directions which have been given by these banks for the survival, re-opening or growth of the small scale units?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have already said that we have set up State level committees to review the position. The small scale sector is in the priority sector and financial institutions are definitely going to help these units.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: May I know whether the small scale sector is more employment oriented and if so, may I know how many labourers are employed against an investment of Rs. 1 lakh in the small scale sector and how many are employed against the same investment in large scale sector?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: For an investment of Rs. 1 lakh in the large scale sector, 5 people are employed. For the same investment in small scale sector, 21 people are employed.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: The statement says that 66,161 units were closed upto 1972 for various reasons. May I know whether most of these units were fictitious and existed only on paper, getting the facilities from the government and when they found that the facilities were not available they closed down? If so, what action has the government taken against those fictitious units?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The census was conducted in respect of the small scale units registered with the Directors of Industries. Therefore, there is no question of fictitious units, so far as the units covered by the census are concerned.

Expenditure on research and Development in Private Sector

*205. SHRI K. M. "MADHUKAR": Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private sector expenditure on scientific research and development is very meagre as compared to that of the public sector; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to make it compulsory on the part of the private sector that a certain percentage of the profit should be spent on research and development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government have decided to levy a R&D cess on industries to raise funds for the purpose of research and development. The detail of the scheme are being worked out by the Ministry of Industry, who would introduce the necessary legislation.

श्री कमल मिश्र "मधुकर" : अध्यक्ष जी हमारे देश की इन संस्थाओं ने अनुसन्धान के क्षेत्र में बहुत प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है। जैसे इण्डियन कौन्सिल आफ साइण्टिफिक रिसर्च और इण्डियन कौन्सिल आफ मेडिकल रिसर्च ने बहुत कमेंडेबिल काम किया है लेकिन हमारी पूरी राष्ट्रीय आय का केवल 0.5 प्रतिशत ही इस कार्य पर खर्च होता है जिसमें मुख्य बात यह है कि प्राइवेट लोग उसका केवल 9 प्रतिशत ही खर्च करते हैं। मन्त्री जी ने कहा है कि वे टैक्स लगाने जा रहे हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं सरकार यह लेवी कब लगायेगी और कितना परसेंट लगाएगी ? जो मानोपोली हाउसेज है बड़े बड़े बिजनेसमेन हैं जो

करोड़ों का मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं उनकी आय पर कितनी परसेंट लेवी लगाने की बात सरकार सोच रही है और उसको कब तक लगायेगी ?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: So far as the time of introducing the Legislation is concerned, this matter is being examined by the Ministry of Industry. They have done a lot of work and they will expedite it as far as possible.

श्री कमल सिंह "मजदूर" । इस सम्बन्ध में आर्थिक समिति ने भी सरकार को सुझाव दिए थे, क्या सरकार ने उन सुझावों पर विचार कर लिया है और विचार करने के बाद कोई योजना बना रही है ?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE. There were many recommendations with regard to R&D cess. The National Committee on Science and Technology has made certain recommendations. They have also identified certain areas where research could take place. Now examinations are going on, on the question and as to at what rate the R&D cess will be imposed, what will be the authority who will administer it and what will be the areas where it will be applied.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO It is clearly evident that the private sector is not spending enough money for R&D in their respective industries I know clearly that in advance countries many of these industries like General Electric Co. Associated Electrical Co. etc. give a lot of funds to the universities where lot of equipment and technical power is available so that they can develop their particular fields and advance their technology. I would like to know whether they are also thinking of seeing that these industrialists give at least a percentage from their profits to the universities and to various regional and national laboratories?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: The exercise that is going on about the imposing of R&D cess is for that very purpose. After the R&D cess is imposed, then there will be an authority which will decide where these funds will go and the universities and research institutions will certainly be considered for some funds.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: It is rather difficult for the private units to start laboratories on a large scale. If they form an association, cooperative or otherwise, they can take up this work. Some efforts in this regard were made in the rubber industry but the fact is that the foreign companies refuse to cooperate because they get the technology from their mother units in UK or USA Whether any special measures will be taken to force these foreign units to cooperate in helping the R&D of various industries?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE· If this R&D cess is imposed, it will be imposed on the industries that are operating and the foreign industries can also come under this So far as private sector is concerned, our experience has been that out of an investment of Rs 246 crores in 1973-74, the investment by the private sector was only Rs. 23 crores. It is because of this that we are thinking of this cess.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Apart from imposing a cess on R&D is there any proposal with the Government to have a sort of supervision and control over the research activities of the private sector, so that duplication of research could be avoided?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: It is in order to avoid duplication of research that the National Science and Technology Committee was formed; and they have formulated an integrated plan, so that there is no overlapping and duplication. When the R&D Fund comes, it is contemplated that some authority shall be there, which will ensure that there is no duplication.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी प्राइवेट इण्डस्ट्री में एग्रो इण्डस्ट्री भी आती है। सारे देश में शुगर फैक्टरीज हैं। उत्तर बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की जो शुगर फैक्टरीज हैं वह नेशनलाईजेशन के डर से रिसर्च पर बहुत कम खर्चा करती हैं जिसकी वजह से जो रिकवरी है वह नीचे जा रही है। इस बात का सम्बन्ध सारे किसानों से है। हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री प्लानिंग कमीशन की चेयरमैन हैं। यह जो प्राइवेट इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं शुगर इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनसे रिसर्च के ऊपर सरकार कितना रुपया खर्च कराना चाहती है? बिहार सरकार और दूसरी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स केन सेस वसूल करती हैं और सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट शुगर पर सेण्ट्रल एक्साइज लेती है लेकिन सेण्ट्रल और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स तो कुछ करती नहीं हैं। नतीजा यह है कि रिकवरी गिर रही है। जो शुगर इण्डस्ट्री के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि रिसर्च और डैवलपमेंट के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है क्योंकि हम लोगों के इलाके में शुगर इण्डस्ट्री के अलावा कोई और इण्डस्ट्री है नहीं।

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: So far as the sugar industry is concerned, the science and technology plan also deals with the R&D element with regard to this industry; and the R&D cess which is contemplated, can be in respect of all industries, including the sugar industry. At the present moment, we have only the cess on jute which perhaps will yield about Rs. 50 lakhs this year, and a cess on cement which will yield about Rs. 90 lakhs this year.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Is it a fact that after the Government has taken the decision to take over sick industries, there has been a perceptible tendency on the part of the industrialists, not only not to go in for research and development but not even to utilize the money for keeping the industry running? If that is so the type of decisions which you are taking will undoubtedly take some time, but in that period, many of the industries e.g. sugar, tea and others may suffer—are you thinking of taking interim measures, so that the industry may utilize some money for keeping the industry running?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a management problem, not a research one.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: No; these are development and research problems.

MR. SPEAKER: Either it is a financial problem, or a management problem.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: My question is not that

MR SPEAKER: Now Dr. Ranen Sen

DR. RANEN SEN: In the course of his reply, the hon. Minister has referred to research by the jute mills May I know whether it is a fact or not—that the cess levied on the jute mills for research and development is to the tune of Rs. 45 lakhs; and that the jute owners have refused to contribute their share, to that cess? If so, what steps have the government taken or how far have they paid the cess

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: The jute cess has been imposed from 1st April this year; and, therefore, we are yet to collect the cess. The year is not yet out.

Project Reports of I.T.D.Ps

*206. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have completed the project reports of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects and finalised them for implementation of the schemes; and

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry to consider and approve the project reports submitted by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Sixteen States and two Union Territories which have prepared Sub-Plans for tribal areas, are required to prepare Integrated Tribal Development Projects which are about 146 in number. Rajasthan has prepared all its four Projects, Gujarat has prepared 7 out of 9, Bihar 8 out of 13, M.P. 7 out of 32 and Orissa 4 out of 19. 38 out of 41 Projects submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs have been considered by now. A statement giving particulars of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects so far received and considered is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11213/76].

According to the time schedule drawn up in consultation with the State Governments, all the Projects are to be prepared and finalised by the end of the current financial year.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: According to the statement, it is clear that out of 146 projects only 41 projects have been approved so far and the rest are at different stages of approval; some are at the consideration stage and the rest at the stage of revision. Then, out of 16 States and two Union Territories, only 10 States have prepared the sub-plans and submitted them to the Ministry of Home Affairs. In this context, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the delay by the States to prepare and submit the sub-plans to the Government of India is because of the demand by the States that the money should be given, as a matching grant but not as a Central assistance. Secondly, is it a fact that these States which are not capable of providing the money for the sub-plans are lagging behind in the preparation of sub-plans? Lastly, in the case of those States which have not prepared the sub-plans, have the Centre given them any direction to complete them within the year?

SHRI OM MEHTA: It is not a fact that there was some delay on the part of the Centre. In fact, for the last two years since the new policy came into being, we have been writing to the States. Last year we called a conference of the Ministers in charge of Tribal Development and we emphasized on them that they should very earnestly take up the question of preparing the plans. Unfortunately, first they thought that they have to prepare plans only for the special Central assistance which they have to get. But, under our new policy for the development of tribals, they must quantify the money which they are going to spend from their own resources, and this money cannot be diverted for any other development work. Unfortunately, some of the States did not listen to this and they did not submit the plans. Some States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar and Rajasthan have done very well and their plan are ready and they are being approved. But States like Madhya Pradesh and Orissa where there is a large concentration of tribal population, in spite of our repeated reminders and our officers going there and telling them, they have not submitted their tribal projects. We are asking them, particularly their Chief Ministers, that they should pay heed to this because a lot of Central assistance is waiting for them. Unless there is an integrated tribal development projects from those areas, it is very difficult for us to increase the Central assistance to those States.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: According to the policy decision, there should be integration of different development departments, integration of financial institutions and integration of administration in the project areas. Out of the Rs. 200 crores earmarked for this projects in the Fifth Plan, only Rs. 60 crores have been spent by the State Governments so far and the balance of Rs. 140 crores remain to be spent before the end of

the Fifth Plan. I would like to know whether within the next two years of the Fifth Plan these Rs. 140 crores would be spent in these areas and, in case this money cannot be spent during this period, whether it would be carried forward to the next Plan.

SHRI OM MEHTA: These Rs. 200 crores relate only to the Central assistance. Our estimate is that for these 146 ITDB Rs. 1,417 crores would be spent. So, it is not as if we have given during these two years of the Fifth Plan only Rs. 60 crores and another Rs. 140 crores remain to be spent. I may inform the hon. Member that in 1974-75 we gave only Rs. 5 crores, but in 1975-76 the Central assistance rose from Rs. 5 crores to 20 crores, that is, four times. In 1976-77 it is rising from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 40 crores. As soon as they complete a project and send us the plan, there would not be any difficulty in releasing the balance of Rs. 1.40 crores remaining with us. At the same time, we would like the States also to gear up their machinery and quantify whatever they have to spend from the State plans so that the grants which are given from the Centre are fully utilized.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: I have no doubt about the pious wish of the Government to develop the tribal areas. Several projects have been framed, and it is good for the country. More than 500 tribal development blocks have been established, but it is my experience when it is examined, it is found that only 25 per cent of the money goes to the benefit of the tribal areas and Tribal people. There is a suspicion that the money being set apart by the Centre is being utilised more for solving the unemployment in the administration than for the development of the Tribals and the tribal areas. So may I know what steps are being taken by Government to see that the money of Rs. 200 crores being set apart is actually spent for the development of the tribal areas?

Secondly after removing the area restrictions what is the point in reconstituting the same areas under the Fifth Schedule?

SHRI OM MEHTA: Previously, whenever we used to allot money, it was not specifically said that it should be used only for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. So, from last year we have made this non-divertible. Whatever funds are allotted in the annual plan, whether from the State Plan or through Central assistance given to the States, cannot be diverted. Now, it will be very difficult for the States to divert the funds from tribal development to other purposes. We have already given instructions that integrated tribal development is only for this purpose so that money can be used in areas where there is a large concentration of tribal population. We have also stated that the money should be used for minor irrigation schemes, strengthening of credit and agricultural structure, debt removal, plantation and agricultural programmes, preparation of land records, formulation of integrated tribal development programmes, strengthening of the administrative organisations etc. These are the special instructions given to the States.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: The preparation of the sub-plan for the development of the tribes is a landmark in the history of the welfare of the tribals, and it has been done at the initiative of the Government of India. Though Government have given the guideline as also Central assistance for the preparation of the project reports, they are entirely relying on the State Government for this purpose. The point is: is there any way by which Government can pressurise the State Governments, twist their arms, so that they submit the project reports by a definite deadline. I would like to have a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister as to the date by which all the project reports would be submitted and approved by the Government, so that the execution of the projects can be undertaken in the working season after the rains.

The hon. Minister has stated that he has made the fund non-divertible, but the State Governments know how to make it divertible. Therefore, it is very essential that Government must have a monitoring from the Centre to see the way in which the money is spent. This is very important. How are you going to ensure this?

SHRI OM MEHTA: First of all, let me say that ours is a non-violent Government. We do not believe in twisting of arms.

Secondly, I have already said that we are trying to see that by the end of this financial year the States send their projects to us so that we can scrutinise and approve them. It is not that no work is going on. The work is going on. But if the projects are approved, more impetus will be given to the work that is going on. I must also tell the hon. Member that we are again going to have some meetings with the Chief Ministers of the States, impressing upon them that it is very essential that whatever money is being given to them and whatever money they are putting from their own State Plans, is used and that they must gear up their machinery for spending it. I am also going to visit the States just after this Parliament session. We are going to have discussions there to finalise the Plans.

Amendment of Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Management Act

09 SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
CH. RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Management Board has requested the Government for the amendment of certain clauses of the Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Management Act; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Management Committee has requested for amendment of certain provisions of the Delhi Sikh Gurudwaras Act, 1971. The matter is receiving attention.

Power Schemes for Techno-economic Appraisal during 1975-76

*211. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has received any schemes for techno-economic appraisal during 1975-76;

(b) if so, the total number of such schemes; and

(c) whether CEA has cleared the schemes technically?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

During the year 1975-76, 27 new hydro electric schemes were received in the Central Electricity Authority of which 9 schemes have so far been technically cleared by the CEA. Revised cost estimates were received in respect of 15 schemes of which 2 have so far been technically cleared by the CEA.

2. As regards thermal projects, 15 schemes were received during 1975-76 in the CEA of which 5 schemes have been technically cleared so far. On the Transmission side, 52 schemes in respect of transmission and distribution and 15 schemes in

respect of inter-State/inter-Regional Lines were received. Of these, 22 transmission and distribution schemes and 9 schemes for inter-State/inter-Regional lines have so far been technically cleared by the CEA.

3. In respect of power development schemes for the Union Territories, 14 schemes were received of which 12 have been technically cleared. A scheme for the establishment of a Regional Load Despatch Centre for the North-Eastern Regional Electricity Board was also received during 1975-76 and has been technically cleared by the CEA.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Nowadays, the thinking is that thermal power plants will be put up near the coal pit-heads. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the planning of thermal power plants near the coal pitheads has been undertaken by the CEA and, if so, what is the progress made?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): The thermal power stations that are to come up cannot all be near the coal pitheads. Some of them may come up in other areas also depending upon the concentration of consumption. That has also to be taken into account Transmission and distribution costs are also a factor to be kept in mind.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: May I know from the hon. Minister if the CEA is rendering technical assistance in foreign countries also in the matter of formulating thermal projects and constructing thermal power stations.

SHRI K. C. PANT: No direct technical asistance is given. But if any technical assistance is needed within the country or in the BHEL, that of course will be given.

श्री कमल सिंह "बबुकर": केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण से बिहार की कौन कौन सी योजनाओं के लिए बिहार सरकार ने मांग की है और उनके सम्बन्ध में इस प्राधिकरण ने कौन सा कदम उठाया है ?

प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मूल प्रश्न 1975-76 के बारे में पूछा गया था। 1975-76 की बिहार की कोई भी बिजली योजना इस प्राधिकरण के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: The hon. Minister has just told us that some of the thermal power stations might be situated away from the coal pit-heads. May I know from the hon. Minister what will be the mode of transportation of coal for such thermal power stations which are away from the coal pit-heads.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Today, mostly it is by rail. Road is not excluded. In the future, one can even think of pipeline transportation. But these are matters to be considered case by case.

Scientists working in Research Projects in Science Laboratories

*212. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scientists who are working in the research projects in various science laboratories under the Central Government; and

(b) whether these scientists have invented many indigenous processes to set up industries without the help of foreign technical know-how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) According to the data available, the number of scientists and engineers, excluding the supporting personnel, working in the R&D Establishments of the Central Government as on 31st March, 1976 was 33,845 approximately.

(b) Yes, Sir. Nearly 1429 inventions and processes developed by the above R&D Establishments were available for licensing to industries on 31st March, 1976.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: At the outset, I must congratulate the scientists and engineers who are engaged in the invention of indigenous processes. However, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government has drawn up any programme or fixed any target for utilisation of these indigenous processes or technical know-how for establishment of industries, especially in the economically backward areas so that the transfer of this technology is done at the earliest for the upliftment of the rural folk?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: The inventions that have been transferred to industries including those in the backward areas are 797 on the basis of royalty and 122 without any payment of royalty. These include the making of Amul baby food from buffalo milk —this is the first time it was done in India from buffalo milk—the making of Vitamin 'C' on the basis of indegenous technology and in various other fields where scientists have introduced new things.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Since the Government is determined to eradicate poverty from the rural areas, may I know whether the Government is thinking of utilising this indigenous knowhow for the integrated housing scheme that has been undertaken so that houses can be made available to the poor at a lower cost?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: A low-cost housing programme is going on. Some time back the CSIR had experimented with it in Andhra villages and it has been successful. So, this programme has been taken up in right earnest

SHRI M S. SANJEEVI RAO: I understand that many of the small-scale industrialists and unemployed graduates who had taken this indigenous know how from the National Research and Development Council have complained that these indigenous processes are fit only for the laboratories and not for mass production. I would like to know whether the Minister is thinking in terms of establishing pilot projects before they release these processes to the small-scale industrialists.

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: So far as the indigenous processes are concerned, of the 1429 processes that are available, 919 have actually been released and are being used. With regard to the pilot projects and developmental projects under the NRDC, we have certain programmes under which certain industries have been set up. In 1975-76 seven developmental projects worth Rs 4,62,00,000 have been set up and the NRDC—i.e. the public sector undertaking—has contributed Rs. 68 lakhs out of that amount.

SHRI B V. NAIK: In view of the fact that it is our endeavour to make the research in our laboratories relevant to the needs of the society, may I know from the Planning Minister as to what is the machinery or the organisation or the system that has been set up in order to feed the 39,000 and odd scientists who are working in the various laboratories with the felt needs of society and the relevant needs of society? Who tells them what we want?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: With regard to the felt needs of society, and elaborate exercise was done by involving the scientists in formulating the national science and technological policy. So, at the present moment, in regard to any particular area where research should be done, the views of the scientists, the industrialists and also the developmental agencies were obtained with regard to the particular sectors in which research has to be undertaken. If we take cement, there are 36 schemes worth Rs. 5 crores where research is to be done; if you take jute, there are 23 schemes where research is to be done....

MR. SPEAKER: They have been identified.

Next question.

Increase in price of Products of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co.

*213. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. increased the price of their products in 1973;

(b) whether this increase was to take effect from a future date; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Although the prices were increased with effect from the 1-t February, 1973, in the case of 16 mm. and 35 mm. Cine positive films, the price increase was made effective from the 26th March, 1973.

(c) This was done to facilitate disposal of the accumulated stocks of cine positive films. The company, however, ensured that the benefit of the old price was passed on to the actual consumers during the extended period and that the market strategy adopted by them did not give any undue benefit to the distributors.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is only a fraction of the misdeeds and corruption on the part of Chairman, Mr. M. K. Raju. I do not want to go into all the details here, I am prepared to give all the documents to the Minister.

About the last part, I would request the hon. Minister to look into it The decision to increase the price was taken by the Board of Directors. Logically the question comes whether the Board of Directors was not aware of the accumulated stock. But the decision was taken by the Chairman to postpone implementation of the decision. The entire production has been distributed by the distributors. Then how can you justify that the consumer has got the product at the old price? What happened was that the distributors lifted the entire stock in two months, they boarded it and started selling after 26th March. It is a clear case of corrupt practice on the part of the Chairman. I have got all the documents with me against the Chairman. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Board of Directors was not aware of the fact of accumulation, why the Chairman postponed implementation of the decision of the Board, who lifted the stock and all that. The entire management personnel have left the factory except the Chairman; the Managing Directors and other Managers have all resigned and gone away. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to inquire into the affairs of this factory thoroughly.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I can do no better than quoting the final findings of the Committee on Public Undertakings; this is from their report for the year 1973-74:

"Taking into cognizance the large inventory which had considerably affected the cash flow position at that time, with difficulties in ways and means and also doubtful quality of a substantial part of the stock, the Board adopted the marketing strategy of announcing the price increase on February 1, 1973, and extending the time limit till March 25th for disposal of the existing stocks of cine positive at the old prices The normal convention is to give a special discount for clearance of old stocks. Instead, the Company has been able to clear the existing stocks at the same price without a discount. This would not have been possible, had it not been for the marketing strategy adopted by the

Company and this was considered to be in the best interests of HPF Also the benefit of extending the time limit was intended to be passed on to the consumers and not to the distributors. It has since been reported that, in fact, it was actually so."

I would quote further, and this will clear the entire position, whatever doubt the hon. Member may be having in his mind ...

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I will take only half a minute. Very wild allegations have been made against the Chairman. If you permit me, I would like to quote for another half a minute ...

MR. SPEAKER: No. We have already exceeded the time. The Question Hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Society of Edible Oil in Maharashtra

SNQ 1. SHRI VASANT SETHE: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute scarcity of edible oil in Maharashtra and the restrictions put by other surplus States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to normalise the supply position of edible oil in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Government of Maharashtra have brought to the notice of the Central Government that adequate quantities of edible oils were not moving into Bombay City. A meeting of the State Civil Supplies Ministers and their Secretaries of major edible oils producing and consuming States was held at which State Governments were urged to ensure that no restrictions be placed on inter-State movement of edible oils. To meet the urgent requirements of Bombay City arrangements have been made by National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation to move groundnut oil held in stock with S.T.C. originally meant for export. The NAFED is also making arrangements for moving further supplies of edible oils from Gujarat to Bombay City. About 10,000 tonnes of imported groundnut oil is expected to be received in Bombay in mid-September and substantial portion of this will be available to Maharashtra.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is really intriguing that while in the year 1974-75 in this country, the groundnut production increased from 51.1 lakh tonnes to 69.9 lakh tonnes, that is an increase of nearly 20 lakh tonnes in one year, and the export that was allowed by the Government was of 2.15 lakh tonnes, why there should be a shortage when you are still surplus by 18 lakh tonnes of groundnut. I would like to know from the Government, whether with the entire machinery in this period of emergency with MISA and all that at your command you cannot regulate the groundnut particularly in States like Gujarat where the Central Government is in power. You have received a report that the oil kings have offered to co-operate with the Government. I would like to know if you are at the mercy of these oil kings. What kind of cooperation are you getting from them when you cannot have groundnut oil sent from one State to another, just across the border, where the price is exactly double? What kind of control do you have on the movement of oil? You said that you were importing 10,000 tonnes of groundnut oil, but you exported 2 lakh tonnes of groundnut and deprived the people of groundnut oil. What kind of policy is this and how are you going to meet the requirements of the people, particularly on the occasions of festivals? In the rural areas in Maharashtra, the

groundnut oil sells today at Rs. 8/- per kilo and even then it is not available. What do you expect the poor people to do? This is their only edible oil for cooking food. What is the policy of the Government in this regard?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: As was clarified by the hon. Member himself, the export has an interesting background behind it. Just two and a half months back, towards the middle of May, when the price of groundnut oil slumped to Rs. 4/- per kilo, obviously the prices of groundnut came down. There was a general demand from Gujarat and the main groundnut producing areas that the farmer is not getting a remunerative price and on this price, there may not be any incentive for the farmer to go in for the next crop There was almost a universal demand that the glut has to be removed and some quantity has to be exported. There was a demand for a support price also It was as per the demand coming from the producing areas, as the hon. Member himself pointed out, that less than 3 per cent of the total production of groundnut—70 million tonnes was the production—that is 2.15 lakh tonnes, HPS quality was exported This is the whole background, as was explained some time back. There was a good crop, and the availability was there and it was at that time that the prices came down and there was a demand for support price and export also. But I still maintain and I think the hon Member has also mentioned in between, that it is not the export which has caused this spurt in prices. The scarcity, the monsoon getting delayed and obviously, the possibility of the crop being delayed or spoilt, gave room for some of the undesirable traders who are still lurching behind, to come into the field and there was a sudden spurt in the market. But, as soon as we noticed this situation coming within a short span of 6 7 weeks, the different departments of the Government took immediate measures. Export was banned, the movements were facilitated and the States were requested to take a very intensive de-hoarding operation. As the Member pointed out, though 10,000 tonnes of groundnut oil is only a paltry amount, taking into consideration the fact that towards early September or middle of September, some of the crops in different producing areas will start arriving—already in Tamil Nadu, what is known as Coromandel crop from the South Arcot District has started coming in and in Pollachi though the crop is not good, it is expected within a week or so and even in some areas of Karnataka and even in some southern districts of Maharashtra the crop season is arriving within two weeks—and so, in between, realising the fact that we have the festival season coming, we are trying to take some *ad hoc* measures to tide over the present crisis, the gap between the crop arrival and now. So, in this background you have to see the purchase and arrival of the 10,000 tonnes of groundnut oil. Apart from that, day before yesterday, I was in Maharashtra. I had been to Gujarat also and had a discussion with the Governor and the officials and they have assured that they would not put any impediments on the movement Only thing, they were trying to be cautious so that undesirable private traders did not get into the market and spoil the situation. When we assured that the machinery of the Government of India and the National Co-operative are available and that it will be a State to State deal, then the Gujarat Government has assured all co-operation. As a result of that, apart from the stocks which are available with the STC meant for export—that I have pointed out in the main reply—and which we are steadily despatching to Bombay city alone, now we have arrived at some arrangement with the NAFED as well as the Apex Co-operative of Gujarat to see that the refined oil is moved through the machinery of the NAFED into the hands of the Maharashtra Civil Supplies Corporation so that no malpractices will take place and we will be in a position to tide over the present difficulty. Yes-

terday I was again in touch with the Maharashtra Civil Supplies Minister and we have offered nearly 5000 tonnes of rapeseed and soya-bean oil which could be refined near the port itself. Though it may not be of an excellent quality and may not come upto the mark of a superior variety, still for the common man this may be available.

We are taking all measures to see that we tide over the present difficult situation in-between now and the arrived of the new crop and the festival season. We are taking some pre-emptive and advance action not only in groundnut oil but in all the items of mass consumption in which there is normally this phenomenon of prices showing a tendency of going up just before the festival. So, we are taking some advance action with the background of the festivals coming.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am really not satisfied with the long reply which our hon Minister has given. What is still not answered is: where has this surplus of the country gone? Even taking your 2 lakhs tonnes export, even granting that, there is a surplus of 18 lakhs. And where has it gone? It only shows that we have no control on the private trade. I can understand the phenomenon if it is said that because there is a shortage, the prices have gone up. That is the usual answer which the Ministry gives But how can you...

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not say that hoarding is going on? Put it directly.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am saying so. I would like to know. .

MR. SPEAKER: It has gone underground.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Precisely. You are right. You have taken it out of my mouth Thank you very much. These underground stocks—have you no way of unearthing them? Cannot you think in terms of a national marketing organization or some such machinery where the entire marketing of such essential commodities at least will be done by you? Why are you at the mercy of the private traders? This is the point I would like to know. What steps are you taking? Again and again he replies that when the new crops come in—the Karnataka crop is coming, the Andhra crop is coming, this thing and that thing and, and with the 10,000 tonnes you are going to import, things will improve. But you must tell the people on the spot whether next month they are going to get it at reasonable prices and in some reasonable quantities. How are you going to ensure that? That is a problem, and that you are not satisfied about the position. Where has this surplus gone? How are you going to get that surplus?

SHRI A. C GEORGE: Even earlier I made it plain. There was some apprehension that the monsoon is delayed and the crop may not be good as that of last year. I did mention that we are aware that some traders who are waiting for the opportunity, they did resort to hoarding. I do not deny the fact. But the only thing is, as soon as this tendency was noticed, prompt action was taken and more than 2,300 raids all over the country in regard to edible oil alone have taken place in Tamilnadu, in Gujarat, in Maharashtra, in Karnataka and in various other States.

SHRI VASANT SATHE. How much quantity have you been able to unearth?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I am not in a position to give that figure.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am saying of about 18 lakh tonnes more production Where has this gone?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This figure of 18 lakhs is confusing. He is only giving the figure which is an increase in production over that of the last year.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is correct.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The figure that is given—52 lakh tonnes groundnut in shell and in 1975-76, 69.9 lakh tonnes in shell, is not actually the oil. The oil will be nearly 40 per cent of that. Not going into the quibblings of statistics I must make it plain that we did notice the tendency of hoarding and vigorous steps were taken all over the country. In many States various stern actions were taken. We are trying to tide over that. I was in Bombay three days back. There is no particular reason for being panicky. I say the crop is reaching in ten days or so Only to impress on this House, I may say that there is no reason to be panicky.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I need your protection Again it is no good to evade the question because ultimately we have to go and face the people. What will I carry from here to the people of Maharashtra that you will get groundnut oil in the next fifteen days at a lesser cost and it will be available? Can I say this on your behalf?

SHRI A C. GEORGE He can definitely say on my behalf.

MR. SPEAKER: He has assured you. You can quote him

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But I will not get the oil.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: While there was acute shortage of groundnut oil in Maharashtra, it was reported in the press that the ground-nut oil tanker was lying unclaimed at Sangli Railway yard. Has the Minister got this information and has enquiry been made about it?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This information was not given to me even by the Minister for Civil Supplies. Since this information has been given to me I shall look into it.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: This appeared in the press.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: It contains oil worth more than Rs. one lakh.

MR. SPEAKER: It seems the Minister has no control over it. The problem is not of Kerala. This question is about Maharashtra. You ask about Maharashtra.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: It is about the scarcity of edible oil. What is happening in Maharashtra? There is non availability of groundnut oil in some districts and especially in my parliamentary constituency Sangli where that oil tanker is lying unclaimed The situation is very alarming particularly in the rural areas. What steps are being taken to rush sufficient quantity of groundnut oil in the rural areas?

Secondly, we were informed that the hon. Minister has met the Governor of Gujarat. Will he assure us that no restriction will be placed on the movement of groundnut oil from other States? I want to know whether levy was imposed on the oil producers by Gujarat administration and only limited quantities were allowed to be moved to Maharashtra. I want to know whether movement of oil tankers was held up on the border of Gujarat and Maharashtra and Karnataka and Maharashtra or the pretext of those tankers not having proper lights and danger signals. These things have contributed to scarcity in Maharashtra. We are facing a situation of artificial scarcity in the midst of plenty. So I want to know what he is going to do to improve the situation immediately to rush sufficienf quantities of groundnut oil to the rural areas of Maharashtra.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I fully appreciate the anxiety of the hon Member from Maharashtra. Maharashtra is a deficit State in the matter of groundnut oil and Gujarat is a surplus

State. Traditionally Gujarat supplies and Maharashtra always buys. It is for the State Government to see where it goes, to the city or district and the rural areas and so on.

MR. SPEAKER. Are you in a position to say how much is moving? Is it on State account or private account?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE. We are utilising the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation It is a movement between the State of Gujarat and the State of Maharashtra

MR. SPEAKER How much will move so as to relieve their distress?

SHRI A C GEORGE This comes from different areas including Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat, which are adjoining States. We are not confining the activity to Gujarat alone I talked to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. He said that they have some problem in the State itself but he assured me that he will see that some quantity is moved to Maharashtra The officers of the Civil Supplies Corporation of Maharashtra went to Hyderabad They had a discussion three days back More than 1,000 tonnes are being moved from Andhra Pradesh Apart from that, there is daily movement of nearly 40 to 50 tonnes from Gujarat through the Apex Cooperative Society of Gujarat and National Agricultural Marketing Federation and these are put in the hands of the Maharashtra Civil Supplies Corporation so that distribution is done equitably All these things are being streamlined and we are taking various measures.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE. I wanted to know whether oil tankers were stopped on the border on the pretext of not having proper lights, danger signals etc.

MR SPEAKER: You can look into it. That is not a serious problem He asks this Are you satisfied that adequate movement will take place and these things will move into Maharashtra from all these three States? Are you in a position to assure the House?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Whatever best could be done we are doing.

MR. SPEAKER: You have discussed with them. You can take steps to see that adequate quantities move to Maharashtra State.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I can assure the House that from these three States we will see that adequate supplies are moved to Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

समाचार-पत्रों तथा सम्पादकों के लिए आचरण संहिता

†206. श्री ज्ञानेश्वरी प्रसाद यादव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार समाचार-पत्रों तथा सम्पादकों के लिए आचरण संहिता बनाने का है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न समाचारपत्रों के सम्पादकों से सुझाव आमन्त्रित किए गए है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके तथ्य क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) : पत्रकारों और समाचारपत्रों के लिए आचरण संहिता सम्पादकों की केन्द्रीय समिति और अखिल भारतीय समाचारपत्रों सम्पादक सम्मेलन द्वारा बनाई गई है। इन दोनों निकायों में देश के विभिन्न भागों के प्रमुख सम्पादक है।

Setting up of a new Atomic Power Plant in Southern Region

*207. SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a new Atomic Power Plant in the Southern region;

(b) whether any Committee has been constituted to select that site; and

(c) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its Report?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Committee appointed by the Department of Atomic Energy for the selection of suitable sites for future nuclear power stations, has examined a number of sites in the Southern Electricity Region The Committee's report is under consideration.

Wood-based Industry in Nilambur (Kerala)

*210. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to start a wood-based industry in Nilambur (Kerala) with the assistance of the World Bank; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No such prooosal is presently under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Savings or investment in Agriculture

*214. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state why inspite of rise in agricultural income from 26 per cent to 30 per cent during the last five years, there has been no increase in savings or in investment in agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): It is not correct to say that there has been no increase in investment in agriculture. Investment in agriculture has increased from Rs. 1124 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 1642 crores in 1973-74.

Information on savings in agriculture is not separately available.

Exemption of certain Industries from licensing regulations

*215. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have exempted more industries from licensing regulations and restrictions, and

(b) if so, the names thereof and what factors have led the Government to take such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI T A PAI): (a) and (b). With a view to encouraging diversion of as much resources as possible for productive purposes and to expand employment opportunities in the country as also to provide for growth and diffusion of entrepreneurship in the country, Government announced its decision in October, 1975 to grant total exemptions from industrial licensing in respect of 21 selected industries subject to certain conditions, such as, the item being not reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector, the industrial undertaking not falling within the purview of either MRTP Act or F.E.R.A., and the industrial undertaking not requiring imported capital goods or raw materials or foreign collaboration. Government is also studying the question of identifying further industries for delicensing.

Mangalore and Brahmavar Broadcasting Stations

*216. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the broadcasting stations in Mangalore and Brahmavar in coastal Karnataka are complete;

(b) if so, the date by which the stations will start functioning and the languages in which the broadcast will be made; and

(c) the salient features of the two stations?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Arrangements are under way to commission the station shortly. The broadcasts will be mainly in Kannada. Tulu and Konkani will also be included in the programmes.

(c) The Mangalore/Udipi complex consists of studios and a low power medium wave transmitter at Mangalore and a 20 kw mw transmitter at Brahmavar near Udipi. The two centres will be interlinked by high quality telecommunication circuits. The transmitter located at Brahmavar will provide coverage to the entire coastal areas of South Kanara district and will also cover part of North Kanara district. The low power transmitter at Mangalore will provide a city grade service within Mangalore town.

Payment of Suppliers' Bills by Ordnance Factories

*217. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for prompt payment of suppliers' bills by the Ordnance factories making direct and local purchases; and

(b) the steps taken to boost output of Ordnance factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VITHAL GADGIL): (a) As per procedure in vogue, 95 per cent—98 per cent payments are made to the suppliers on presentation of proof of inspection and despatch. The balance payment is made on receipt of stores in the factory in good condition. Delays in the balance payments sometime occur when the stores on receipt in the factory are found to be requiring rectification or replacement.

(b) Production targets of the Ordnance Factories are fixed on the basis of the requirements of the Services. A close watch is being maintained on the production achievements vis-a-vis the targets of important items which are reviewed on a monthly basis at the highest level in the Ministry and prompt action is taken to clear the bottlenecks, if any.

Incentive schemes are in force for optimisation of the production. The existing plant and equipment is also being modernised in a phased manner.

Guidelines for Censoring Films

*218. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been given for censoring films; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). All films are required to

be censored by the Board of Film Censors in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the rules made thereunder. Under its statutory powers the Central Government issues Directions from time to time setting out the principles which shall guide the Board in certifying films for public exhibition. The Board has been advised by the Government to enforce these principles strictly.

Growth Centres

*219. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the progress made with regard to establishment of Growth Centres as a means to quicker industrialisation and removing unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): The question of adopting the growth centres approach for the industrial development of backward areas is under consideration of Government.

Report on Development of Backward Areas

*220. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Subcommittee of the Planning Commission on the development of backward areas has since been submitted to Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken on this report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) The Report of the Committee on Backward Areas is currently under preparation.

(b) Does not arise.

Scaling down of Targets of Key Sectors

*221. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the physical targets of all key sectors, except crude petroleum and sugar, have been scaled down by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons for such scaling down; and

(c) the special causes for scaling down the principal target like foodgrain production which is bound to affect all sectors of economic planning and price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) to (c). The work on the finalisation of the Fifth Plan including the physical targets is currently in progress.

Decision on Kerala Medical Practitioners Bill

1410. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA:
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision on the Kerala Government Medical Practitioners Bill; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As certain provisions of the Bill are opposed to basic policy of the Government of India, the Kerala

Medical Practitioners Bill has already been returned to the Governor of Kerala with a message from the President for the reconsideration of the State Legislature.

Raids by Enforcement Directorate in Bombay

1411 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 46 million dollars were seized from two traders in Bombay during a raid by Bombay Enforcement Directorate officials;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof, and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The question has reference, presumably, to the report that appeared in a daily newspaper on 3-7-1976, but which factually was not accurate The facts, as reported by Enforcement Directorate, are as follows:

The premises of Shri Ramesh Santdas Rajani, and Shri Sugnomal Revachand Rupchandani of Bombay, were searched by the Officers of the Enforcement Directorate on 30-6-1976 As a result of the search, Rs 46,500 in Indian currency, US $ 565, Dubai Dirhams 900, and some documents were recovered and seized from the premises of Shri Rajani, and Rs. 20,000 in Indian currency and some documents were recovered and seized from the premises of Shri Rupchandani.

As a follow up action, the premises of another person at Bombay, namely Shri Srichand Jairamdas Bajaj, were also searched, and Rs. 10,000 in Indian currency and some documents were recovered and seized from his premises.

(c) These three persons were arrested on 1-7-1976 and produced in Court The Court ordered their release on bail.

फूलपुर उर्वरक संयंत्र का निर्माण

1412. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** क्या नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इलाहाबाद के फूलपुर स्थित निर्माणाधीन उर्वरक संयंत्र का निवेदन सरकार के पास तैयार है ;

(ख) यह संयंत्र कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा ;

(ग) उसकी वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी ; और

(घ) इस संयंत्र में इस समय कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे है।

नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) भारत सरकार फूलपुर परियोजना को स्वीकृति दे चुकी है।

(ख) मार्च, 1979

(ग) प्रति वर्ष 495,000 टन यूरिया

(घ) 85

नेपा मिल के पास पड़ा अखबारी कागज का स्टाक

1413. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :** क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि 1975 के अन्त में मध्य प्रदेश की नेपा मिल के पास अखबारी कागज का कितना स्टाक पड़ा था ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : मध्य प्रदेश की नेपा मिल के पास 1 जनवरी, 1976 को अखबारी कागज का निम्नलिखित स्टाक पड़ा था :—

	मि० टन
स्टैण्डर्ड साइज	3883
नान स्टैण्डर्ड साइज	1933
रिजेक्ट ग्रेड	1842
योग	7658

Development of Small Leather Industry

1414. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the development of small leather industry in the country;

(b) whether Government are aware that big leather factories always exploit small leather factories and do not allow them to develop;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken to improve technology for the small leather industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (d). Several steps have been taken by Government towards development of leather industry in the small scale sector. Important among them are:

(i) Technical guidance given by the field staff attached to the Small Industries Service Institutes in different parts of the country;

(ii) Supply of machinery on hire purchase basis by the National Small Industries Corporation Limited;

(iii) Establishment of Common Facility Centres in some States for helping the small tanners;

(iv) Modernisation of leather industry in the small scale sector taking up detailed studies and indentifying the requisite infra-structural inputs including improved technology, taken up by the Small Industries Development Organisation.

(v) Organisation of training facilities for designers in leather industry;

(vi) Development of prototypes for leather machinery through establishment of a Prototype Development cum Training Centre at Madras.

(vii) Inclusion of essential machinery of leather finishing and footwear under O.G.L. in the import policy;

(ix) Establishment of State Leather Development Corporations by the State Governments.

(b) and (c). Large scale units are granted industrial licences only for the manufacture of different types of finished leather for export Large scale units are to manufacture finished leather from semi-finished hides and skins which are predominently being manufactured by small scale units. The question of exploitation of small scale units by big leather factories does not arise.

Central assistance for schemes under Minimum Needs Programme during Fifth Plan

1415. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government propose to adopt a liberal Central assistance formula for the schemes under the Minimum Needs Programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the exact proportion of grants and loans have been worked out by the National Development Council; and

(c) if so, the basis for fixing the quantum to each State for the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) to (c). Central assistance for State Plans is given in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any specific programme. As such, there is no separate formula or pattern of assistance for the Minimum Needs Programme. The outlay for this Programme is, however, earmarked and a shortfall in outlay entails a cut in total Central assistance for the State concerned.

Agreements with Foreign Countries for co-operation in Science and Technology

1416. SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the names of the countries with whom some agreements have been made for co-operation in science and technology; and

(b) the names of the countries who receive technical know-how and equipments for their various development projects from India under the technical assistance programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) Agreements have been entered into with the following countries for cooperation in Science and Technology:

(1) Australia; (2) Bulgaria, (3) Czechoslovakia; (4) Federal Republic of Germany; (5) German Democratic Republic, (6) Hungary; (7) Mexico; (8) Peru; (9) Poland; (10) Republic of Korea, (11) Romania; (12) Sri Lanka; (13) Turkey; (14) U.S.S.R.; (15) Yugoslavia; and (16) Zambia

(b) (i) The following countries receive technical assistance under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programmes of the Ministry of External Affairs,

(1) Afghanistan; (2) Algeria, (3) Angola, (4) Arab Republic of Egypt, (5) Bahrein (6) Burma, (7) Barbados, (8) Cyprus, (9) Cambodia, (10) Democratic Republic of Vietnam, (11) Fiji (12) Ethiopia, (13) Ghana, (14) Guinea, (15) Guyana, (16) Indonesia (17) Iran (18) Iraq, (19) Kenya (20) Kuwait, (21) Laos, (22) Lesotho (23) Libya, (24) Malaysia, (25) Maldives, (26) Malawi, (27) Mozambique (28) Mauritius, (29) Mauritania, (30) Nigeria, (31) Oman (32) Papua New Guinea, (33) People's Democratic Republic of Yeman, (34) Qatar, (35) Senegal, (36) Somalia, (37) Sri Lanka, (38) South Korea, (39) Sudan, (40) Tanzania, (41) Thailand, (42) Tonga (43) Tunisia (44) United Arab Emirates, (45) Zimbabwe, (46) Zanzibar and (47) Zambia

(b) (ii) The following countries have been provided with assistance under the Colombo Plan administered by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance:

(1) Afghanistan, (2) Bangladesh, (3) Bhutan, (4) Burma (5) Fiji (6) Indonesia, (7) Iran, (8) Cambodia, (9) Republic of Korea, (10) Laos, (11) Malaysia, (12) Maldives,

(13) Nepal, (14) Pakistan, (15) Philippines, (18) Singapore, (17) Sri Lanka, (18) Thailand, (19) Republic of Vietnam, (20) Australia, (21) Britain, (22) Japan, and (23) New Zealand.

(b) (iii) Under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan operated by the Department of Economic Affairs the Ministry of Finance, the following countries have received technical assistance from India:

(1) Botswana, (2) Gambia, (3) Ghana, (4) Kenya, (5) Lesotho, (6) Malawi, (7) Mauritius, (8) Nigeria, (9) Sierra leone, (10) Swaziland (11) Tanzania, (12) Uganda, and (13) Zambia.

(b) (iv) The Ministry of External Affairs also operates special/separate programmes of assistance for Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan.

गुट निरपेक्ष राष्ट्र समाचार एजेंसी मंत्री स्तरीय सम्मेलन में आमंत्रित कुछ देशों द्वारा भाग लिया जाना

1417. **श्री भगीरथ भंवर :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशो के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने हाल ही में सम्पन्न हुए गुट निरपेक्ष समाचार एजेंसी मन्त्रीस्तरीय सम्मेलन में आमंत्रित किये जाने के बावजूद भाग नही लिया ;

(ख) क्या उसकी समन्वय समिति के मुख्यालय के बारे में सम्मेलन मे कोई निणय किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) : निम्नलिखित देशों ने नई दिल्ली सम्मेलन में भाग नहीं लिया :—

पूरे सदस्य

1. बर्मा
2. बेनिन
3. कैपवर्ड
4. कैमरून
5. केन्द्रीय अफ्रीकी गणराज्य
6. चाड
7. कांगो
8. भूमध्यवर्ती गियाना
9. गैबून
10. गियाना बिस्साओ
11. आइवोरी कोस्ट
12. कम्पूचैया
13. लेबनान
14. लैसोथो
15. मालगासी
16 मलावी
17. माली
18. पनामा
19. रूवांडा
20. सऊदी अरब
21 सियरा लियोन
22. सिंगापुर
23. अपर वोल्टा

प्रेक्षक देश

1. बोलिविया
2. ब्राजील
3. बार्बाडोस
4. कोलम्बिया
5. भूमध्यवर्ती सोल्वाडोर
6. ग्रैनेडा

(ख) यह निर्णय किया गया था कि प्रस एजेंसी संगम की समन्वय समिति का मुख्यालय किसी एक निश्चित स्थान पर नही रहेगा।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता।

झोंपड़ियों में बसाये गये व्यक्तियों द्वारा उद्योगों की स्थापना

1418. **श्री राज हेंडाऊ** : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत झोपड़ियों में बसाये गए कमजोर एवं बेरोजगार गरीबों को उद्योगों की स्थापना करने देने हेतु सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बाते क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा) : (क) और (ख). लघु उद्योगों के विकास कार्यक्रम का एक उद्देश्य रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाना है जिसमे कारीगरों और कलाविदों आदि का विनियोजन तथा कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों का नियोजन शामिल है। इस समग्र कार्यक्रम के अंग के रूप मे दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली के संघ शासित क्षेत्र के कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के लाभ के लिए कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। इस कार्यक्रम मे 25 नए माडल के चर्खों पर कताई और बुनाई मे प्रशिक्षण देना तथा प्रत्येक केन्द्र पर 5 करघे (लूम) प्रदान करना शामिल है। चर्खों का वितरण प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों को 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान और 50 प्रतिशत ऋण के आधार पर किया जाएगा। उत्पादों की बिक्री स्वीकृत खादी संस्थानों द्वारा की जाएगी। उपयुक्त स्थानों पर बढ़ईगीरी, लुहारगीरी, कुम्हारी और तेलघानी कार्यक्रम भी दिल्ली प्राधिकरण मे मामूली मूल्य पर प्राप्त की जा रही भूमि पर प्रारम्भ किए जाएंगे। इन केन्द्रों की प्रगति और उपलब्धि के परिपेक्ष्य मे संघ शासित दिल्ली की अन्य कालोनियों मे भी इस कार्यक्रम का विस्तार किया जाएगा।

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के कार्यक्रम के अलावा दिल्ली राज्य उद्योग विकास निगम का प्रत्येक बड़ी कालोनी में औद्योगिक कार्य स्थल स्थापित करने का कार्यक्रम है जहां गरीब कारीगरों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा तथा उचित दामों पर कार्य स्थल मुहैया किया जाएगा। निगम आवश्यकतानुसार सामान्य सेवाओं की भी व्यवस्था करेगा जिसमें कच्ची वस्तुओं का भी प्रावधान सम्मिलित होगा।

Alleged probe into recruitment of Police S.Is. in Delhi Police

1419. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) what is the progress made in the probe being conducted in the recruitment of police Sub-Inspectors in the Capital recently; and

(b) whether pending inquiry, a decision has been taken to hold the examination again for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN): (a) The Committee which is conducting the probe will be submitting its report shortly

(b) No, Sir

Techno-economic studies under Indian conditions of Solar and Wind Energies

1420. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether techno-economic studies under Indian conditions of Solar and Wind Energies both independently and in comparative relationship to other sources of energy have been made by the Government of India;

(b) what are the solar systems and products that are evaluated as being technically and economically feasible

for introduction within the next five years; and

(c) what percentage of the energy consumed in India in the form of non-commercial energy is expected to be replaced by solar and wind energies in the next ten years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Application of solar and wind energy for various purposes is still in the stage of research and product development. A clear picture of their techno-economic feasibility would emerge only after successful completion of the R&D programmes in progress, preparation of production oriented designs and manufacture and field trials of prototypes of equipment/appliances based on technologies successfully developed.

(b) Technical feasibility of application of solar energy for space heating, water heating and for operating agricultural pumps has been established. At present the solar systems for these applications are being optimised and examination regarding their economic viability is in progress.

(c) It is not expected that the solar and wind energy systems presently being given priority would significantly substitute the use of non-commercial energy in rural areas within the next ten years.

Idukki Hydro-Electric Project

1421. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the original estimated cost of the Idukki Hydro-Electric Project in the State of Kerala;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon so far;

(c) the extent of expenditure likely to be incurred further;

(d) the total loss sustained by this plant so far; and

(e) the time by which this plant is expected to break even?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Idukki Hydro-Electric Project was originally sanctioned in December, 1962 at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.22 crores.. Subsequently, in the light of pre-construction investigations, the project proposals were revised to augment the scope of the scheme and provide for installation of three units of 130 MW each in the first stage. The Revised Stage I Project was sanctioned in June, 1968 at an estimated cost of Rs. 68.20 crores. The expenditure on the project upto the end of 1973-74 was reported to be Rs. 79.16 crores. The final figures of expenditure during 1974-75 and 1975-76 are awaited from the State authorities.

(c) The information is awaited from the State authorities.

(d) and (e). Profit or loss from a project can only be computed after the project goes into commercial operations, and yields benefits. As Idukki Project was commissioned after February, 1976, this question would arise only in the ensuing year thereafter.

जबलपुर स्थित आर्डनेंस फैक्ट्री में दुर्घटना

1422. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खमरिया, जबलपुर स्थित आर्डनेंस फैक्ट्री में जुलाई, 1976 के मध्य में एक बडी दुर्घटना हो गई, जिसके फलस्वरूप कई कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु हो गई और अनेकों घायल हो गए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कोई जांच कराई गई है, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ;

(ग) क्या फैक्ट्री के अधिकारियों ने मृतकों के परिवारों को कोई सहायता दी है,

(घ) क्या सरकार ने मृतकों के परिवारों के सदस्यों को कारखाने में रोजगार देने की योजना बनाई है, और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विठल गाडगिल) (क) आर्डनेंस फैक्ट्री खमरिया में 6 जुलाई 1976 को एक विस्फोट हुआ जिसमें आठ कर्मचारी मर गए और तीन जख्मी हो गए।

(ख) इस बारे में एक जांच की गई है और उसके निष्कर्षों का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है,

(ग) मृत कर्मचारियों के परिवार के सदस्यों को निम्नांकित सहायता दी गई है —

आर्डनेंस फैक्ट्री खमरिया के 6 कर्मचारी

(1) हरेक को 10 000 ० कर्मकार-मुआवजा अधिनियम के अधीन देय मुआवजे के आंशिक भुगतान के रूप में।

(2) हरेक परिवार को सरकार से अनुग्रहपूर्वक अदायगी के रूप में 2000 रुपए।

(3) विभिन्न संगठनों और निधियों से दान के रूप में हरेक परिवार को 4502 रुपए।

आर्डनेंस फैक्ट्री खमरिया का एक सुपरवाइजर

(1) सरकार से अनुग्रहपूर्वक अदायगी के रूप में 2 000 रुपए।

(2) विभिन्न संगठनों और निधियों से दान के रूप में 4252 रुपए।

(3) मुआवजे की अदायगी की स्वीकृति के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

आर्मामेंट निरीक्षणालय, खमरिया का एक कर्मचारी

(1) सरकार से अनुग्रहपूर्वक अदायगी के रूप में 2000 रुपये।

(2) मुआवजे के रूप में मंजूर किए गए 21000 रुपए।

(घ) और (ङ) मृत कर्मचारियों की विधवाओं/नजदीकी रिश्तेदारों को नियुक्ति के लिए आदेश पहले ही जारी कर दिए गए हैं। अन्य दो शोकसन्तप्त परिवारों के बारे में इसी प्रकार की रोजगार सहायता की व्यवस्था करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा फिल्मों पर प्रतिबन्ध

1423 **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय**. क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सेंसर बोर्ड ने सेंसर नियमों के विरुद्ध अश्लील दृश्यों वाली कतिपय फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन पर रोक लगा दी है, और

(ख) यदि हां तो इन कारणों तथा अन्य कारणों से 1975 और 1976 में अब तक किन-किन फिल्मों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) (क) और (ख) जी हां। इन फिल्मों की एक सूची सदन सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है [**ग्रंथालय में रखी गयी। देखिये** संख्या एल/टी 112/4/76] जिन पर अश्लीलता सहित सेंसर सम्बन्धी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के उल्लंघन के कारण रोक लगाई गई।

Quality of Tooth Pastes

1424. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Consumers Council of India have found that the quality of tooth-pastes manufactured in the country is much below the standard and that the margin of profit is abnormal;

(b) whether Government propose to standardise the quality of tooth-pastes and to fix its prices; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). Consumer Council of India had conducted a sample survey on tooth-paste in May-June this year. Its findings, *inter-alia*, were that the ingredients useful for the toning-up of gums which is a vital part of retaining the teeth, are missing in the tooth-pastes manufactured in India and that the prices of tooth-pastes are very high. The report is under consideration of Government.

Tamil Nadu Film Industry Enquiry Committee

1425. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Film Industry Enquiry Committee set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the important recommendations thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM VIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information on the subject is awaited from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Share of Large Industrial Houses in the issue of Industrial Licences

1426. SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise number of industrial licences of each category issued, year-wise, during the last 3 years; and

(b) the share of each large business house, registered with the M.R.T.P. Commission, in this total, State-wise and year-wise, during the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b) Statements showing State-wise distribution of number of industrial licences of each type issued during the years 1973—75 and the share of undertakings registered under the M.R.T.P. Act are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11215/76].

योजना के लिये मांगी गई सहायता

1427. **श्री शंकरदयाल सिंह** : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने राज्य की पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को पूरा करने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार से 300 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शंकर घोष) : (क) बिहार राज्य की पांचवीं

पंचवर्षीय योजना को पूरा करने के लिए, योजना आयोग को 300 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि के बारे में बिहार सरकार से कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

Assistant Examiners in M.I. Directorate of Army Headquarters

1428. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of representations have recently been made by the Assistant Examiners working in the MI Directorate of Army Headquarters against the prevailing stagnation in their service and the present procedure of *ad hoc* appointments and promotions made there; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to remove the grievances of those personnel by providing better avenues of promotion in that cadre; if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Five Assistant Examiners have represented that prospects of departmental promotion for Assistant Examiners be improved.

(b) Their representations are under examination.

खादी भवन के कर्मचारियों के लिये उपदान की सुविधा

1429. **श्री हीरा लाल डोडा** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों को उपदान की सुविधा प्राप्त है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तिथि से ; और

(ग) क्या खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने इस बारे में अपने कोई अलग नियम बनाए हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा) : (क) से (ग). खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग कर्मचारी (उपदान) विनियम, 1975 नामक विनियम बनाये हैं जो 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से लागू हैं। ये नियम निम्नलिखित वर्गों के कर्मचारियों को छोड़ कर आयोग के व्यवसायिक कर्मचारियों सहित नियमित तथा अस्थायी संस्थानों के पूर्णकालिक कर्मचारियों पर लागू होते हैं :—

(1) कभी कभी काम पर लिए जाने वाले (कैजुअल) कर्मचारियों पर।

(2) प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये सरकारी कर्मचारी तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों पर ;

(3) अनुबन्धित आधार पर लिये गये कर्मचारियों पर ;

(4) शिक्षित (अप्रेंटिस) तथा प्रशिक्षु कर्मचारियों पर ;

(5) पुनः नियुक्त किये गये कर्मचारियों पर ;

(6) आयोजना सम्बन्धी कर्मचारियों पर ;

(7) अवैतनिक कर्मचारियों पर ;

(8) दैनिक भत्ते पर लगे कर्मचारियों पर ;

(9) किसी अन्य श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों पर जिन्हें इन नियमों के अंतर्गत के लाभ से वंचित रखा गया है।

उपर्युक्त वर्गों के कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों को

की उपर्युक्त नियम के अन्तर्गत उपदान के लाभ प्राप्त हैं।

Freedom Fighters getting Pension by Fraudulent Means

1430. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received from the public against persons getting pension from the Government as freedom fighters by fraudulent means;

(b) whether Government have conducted any enquiry into those complaints; and

(c) if so, the number of cases examined and the result of the enquiry thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Upto 15-8-1976, complaints in 4383 cases against the grant of pension to freedom fighters who are not eligible for the same under the Scheme, have been received.

(b) and (c). The complaints received are examined in consultation with the State Government/U.T. Admn. concerned wherever necessary. So far, pension has been cancelled in 148 cases, restored in 292 cases and suspended in 2925 cases pending further investigation.

Functioning of Bose Institute, Calcutta

1431. SHRI B. K. DASCHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received large number of complaints against functioning of the Bose Institute at Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the nature of such complaints and action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) and (b). A number of complaints on administrative and financial matters received against the Bose Institute, were investigated by a team of officers of the Department of Science and Technology. The complaints were found to be generally vague and unsubstantiated. The procedural and administrative measures recommended by the team are being implemented.

20-Point Programme Implementation Committees

1432. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 20-point Programme Implementation Committees in various States at State and District levels include representatives of the like-minded parties as the ruling Congress, the C.P.I. and others; and

(b) if so, facts thereabout, State-wise and Union territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11216/76).

Setting up of an Atomic Power Station in Western Region

1433. SHRI PATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Site Selection Committee, visited the State of Gujarat on a number of occasions to select a suitable site for the setting up of an atomic power station in the Western region; and

(b) if so, the findings of the Site Selection Committee and the decision of the Central Government thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Site Selection Committee investigated in detail three sites in the State of Gujarat, viz. Mahuva, Balana and Kakrapar. The final recommendations of the Site Selection Committee in regard to the setting up of an Atomic Power Station in the western region which also includes Gujarat State are under consideration of Government.

Demands Made by Danapur Cantonment Board Workers' Union

1434. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Danapur Cantonment Board Workers' Union had submitted a charter of demands to the Government, and

(b) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J B PATNAIK) (a) Yes, Sir A charter of demands dated the 10th May 1976 was received

(b) A reply on the points raised is being sent to them

संयुक्त सदाचार समिति की गतिविधियां

1435. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार:** क्या गृह मंत्री संयुक्त सदाचार समिति की गतिविधियों के बारे में 14 अप्रैल, 1976 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2471 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है ; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एच० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली के कुछ स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा संयुक्त सदाचार समिति के नाम से भोली जनता को बड़े पैमाने पर धोखाधड़ी का कोई मामला सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है। तथापि श्री पारस दास जैन जिन का समिति का पदाधिकारी होने का दावा है को 16/17-9-75 को दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 41(2)/110(डी) के अधीन दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा गिरफ्तार किया गया था। बाद में एस०डी०एम० कोतवाली ने उन्हें 26-3-1976 को छोड़ दिया था।

संयुक्त सदाचार समिति ने यह बताया है कि श्री पारस दास जैन का समिति से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यह भी बताया गया है कि श्री जैन लगभग 2 वर्ष पहले समिति से निकाल दिये गये थे।

सरकार को उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार समिति किसी भ्रष्टाचार में अन्तर्ग्रस्त नहीं रही है।

T.V. manufacturing plant in J. & K.

1436. SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any T.V. manufacturing plant in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the place of its location?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELETRONICS, AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Srinagar.

Rural Electrification in Maharashtra

1437. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation for Maharashtra State for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 and the estimated expenditure involved on each of them;

(b) the time schedule in each case; and

(c) the number of villages likely to be electrified under them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) During the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 (upto 20th August, 1976) the Corporation has sanctioned 15 rural electrification schemes of Maharashtra involving a total cost of Rs. 1042.166 lakhs, for a loan assistance of Rs. 616.477 lakhs. The names, the cost and the loan amount sanctioned in respect of these schemes are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 11217/76].

(b) The schemes sanctioned by the Corporation are phased for completion over a period ranging upto 5 years. The phased period of completion of each scheme is given in the statement, referred to in reply to part (a).

(c) These schemes on completion envisage electrification of 1174 villages.

Supply of smokeless coke in Delhi

1438. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to supply smokeless coke in Delhi and its satellite areas;

(b) if so, the tentative date by which the same will be made available; and

(c) price of such coke?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Production of energy from coal

1439. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian delegation of Coal Mines had visited Federal Republic of Germany in order to study their energy production from coal; and

(b) how do the Indian technique compare with German technique to get energy from coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). No, Sir. However, an Energy Team from Government of India was sent to West Germany during 1974.

(b) West Germany is deploying/studying various techniques for obtaining energy from coal. Some of the specific fields in the respect are stated below:—

(1) Federal Republic of Germany is studying possible use of coal in combination with nuclear heat for the production of power and synthesis gas. In India, we are not conducting any such study.

(2) Pressure Gasification of coal-West Germany has got commercial process for pressure gasification of coal. This technique was evaluated for high pressure gasification in India for possible long distance transmission and same was found not economical.

(3) Pollution control—West Germany has laid down standards to control pollution in opencast and underground mines. In India, a Study Group has been formed for examining the economic methods of ecological protection in such mining practices.

(4) Power Plant design—Both West Germany and India are extensively practising use of high ash coals in large Thermal Power Station.

(5) MHD programme—West Germany has closed this research study as per recommendations of a Committee of German Scientists. In India, this matter is under consideration for research and development.

(6) Fluidised Bed—There is no major basic work being done in the field of fluidized combustion of coal in Germany. In India, this subject is under study in research institute.

Report of National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination

1440. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination in its report has said that 25 to 30 per cent of the country's population live in slums or squatters settlements;

(b) if so, the main features of their recommendations; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take on the said report?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) According to the Report prepared by the Department of Science and Technology, 25 to 30 per cent of the population "*in cities*" (and not country's population as referred in the question) live in slums and squatter settlements.

(b) The Report has listed certain guidelines for policy frame-work on human settlements. The relevant features include:—

(i) minimising of the existing differentials of living in the rural and urban settlements;

(ii) reducing process of migration by establishing better linkages between rural and urban areas and by developing service centres and growth centres to provide adequate distribution of goods and services.

(iii) to provide incentives for the development of the less privileged sections of the society; and

(iv) to ensure availability of adequate shelter and its accessibility to the *infra-structure* and to the services through appropriate management with builtin incentives for the less privileged sections of the society.

(c) Government had already taken up and is continuing several schemes on the lines indicated in the report for the benefit of the less privileged residents of slums and squatter settlements. A scheme of Slum Clearance/Improvement was started, for instance, in 1956. Another scheme viz. Environmental Improvement of Slum Areas was started in 1972, under which provision for basic amenities, like water, drainage, pavement of roads etc. has been made.

Multinational Corporations in Tooth Paste manufacturing Industry

1441 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether in the tooth paste manufacturing industry, multinational corporations are having proportionately larger share,

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a study published by the Consumers Council of India in regard to this, and

(c) if so the facts regarding the role of multinational corporation in this sector and the Government's reaction to the recommendations made by Consumers Council of India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI T A PAI) (a) Yes Sir
(b) Yes Sir

(c) In the organised sector except one manufacturer, the remaining companies have substantial foreign equity ranging from 45 per cent to 100 per cent The production of tooth paste has since February 1970 been reserved for development in the small scale sector The recommendations of the Consumer Council of India regarding tooth paste are under consideration of Government

Setting up of a rare earths factory at Gopalpur (Orissa)

1442 SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the steps taken by Government for setting up a rare earths factory at Gopalpur (Orissa)?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) Indian Rare Earths Limited, a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy, has already acquired the land required for an integrated industrial complex, which includes a Mineral Sands Separation Plant and a Synthetic Rutile Plant Action for the establishment of the infra-structure facilities is in progress Necessary approval for foreign collaboration for their proposed Mineral Sands Separation Plant and Synthetic Rutile Plant has also been obtained by the Company

Major inter-State power projects pending for final settlement

1443 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) how many cases of major inter-State power projects are pending for final settlement, and

(b) the time likely to be taken for the final settlement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) Inter State aspects are involved in the proposals for fifteen power/multi purpose projects including those in the Narmada Basin in which the allocation of waters is under adjudication by the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal Efforts are continuing to resolve the outstanding issues bilaterally or through the good offices of the Government of India It is not possible to indicate at this stage when all the issues could be finally resolved

Power generating capacity of Patratu Thermal Power Station

1444 DR KAILAS Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) when was the construction of Patratu Thermal Power Station of 620 MW started and what were the phases of production of electricity,

(b) whether since commissioning of this power station only 60 to 100 MW electricity was produced till the day of declaration of Emergency;

(c) whether even now the production of electricity is only up to or below 200 MW;

(d) what is the requirement of electricity of Bihar and will this power station help to meet the growing need of electricity of huge collieries and industries; and

(e) when will full production of electricity of 620 MW start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (e). The present installed capacity of the Patratu Thermal Power Station is 400 MW. The first unit of 50 MW was commissioned in October, 1966, the second unit of 50 MW in June, 1967 and the third and fourth units of 50 MW each in February, 1969 and January, 1970 respectively. One unit of 100 MW was commissioned in December, 1971 and a second unit of 100 MW in March, 1972. Two units of 110 MW each are under erection at present and one of these is expected to be commissioned during the current year.

The quantum of power produced at this Station has varied from 120 MW to 250 MW and during the last four months the maximum demand met by the Station has been more than 250 MW. The present power requirement in Bihar is between 6 5 Million Unit/day to 7 Million Unit/day and this is being met by generation from Pathratu, Barauni thermal stations and Bihar's share from D V.C.

The Pathratu station is expected to achieve a capacity of 620 MW in the 3rd quarter of 1977 when it will be in a poston to meet a peak demand of about 403 MW.

Application from Kerala State Electronic Development Corporation Limited for industrial licence

1445. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an application for grant of industrial licence from Messrs Kerala State Electronic Development Corporation Limited, Trivandrum for manufacture of communication system is pending with the Ministry since 1974; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Explosives found near railway track in Nampara Tehsil of District Bahraich in U.P.

1446 SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some explosives were found near the railway track in Nampara Tehsil of district Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh in July, 1976; and

(b) whether any arrests have been made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Investigation continues, but no arrest has been made so far.

Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat

1447. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether atrocities are still going on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Adivasis and other backward classes in Gujarat and other parts of the country such as not to allow them to take water from wells and untouchability;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents during the last six months; and

(c) the action taken against the atrocities committed under Untouchability Act during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Bridging the Communication gap

1448. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether apart from the governmental agencies, Government have considered the desirability of encouraging private organisations to work for bridging the communication gap, if any, between India and its foreign viewers;

(b) if so, the names of the organisations that have been set up in the country for this purpose; and

(c) the nature of assistance, if any, being given to such organisations by the Government and the extent to which these organisations have succeeded in their objectives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). Government are willing to extend necessary assistance, to the extent possible, to non-official organisations which may project a correct image of India. Communication Centre—India is such an organisation, registered in November 1975 under the Societies Registration Act. The Samachar, devoted to collection and dissemination of news, was also registered as a Society in January 1976. Grants-in-aid have been sanctioned to both organisations. Communication Centre—India is in the process of establishing links with intellectuals and professionals in other countries as well as Indians living abroad. The Centre has already started mailing journals and publications on India's developmental activities as also on its achievements in social, economic, scientific, technological and other fields. The 'Samachar', besides functioning as the national news agency, is expanding its foreign wing in a phased programme. The Samachar has entered into news—exchange arrangements with a number of countries already and is negotiating with many others.

Multiplicity of Administrative Bodies in Delhi

1449. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been worked out to reduce the multiplicity of administrative bodies in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A Task Force was constituted to consider and make recommendations regarding measures necessary (i) by way of increased delegation of financial and administrative powers to the Delhi Administration, (ii) to ration-

alise the function.ng and jurisdiction of D.M.C., N.D.MC., D.D.A. and D.T.C., (iii) for effective coordination of the activities of these organisations, and, (iv) for effective coordination at the level of the Central Ministries in regard to matters relating to Delhi.

The Task Force's report is under consideration of the Government

Charges of Forgery and Impersonation against Freedom Fighters in U.P.

1450. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 400 freedom fighters are being charged with forgery and impersonation in U P.; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Govt. of U.P. and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

T.V. relay station in Gulbarga, Karnataka

1451. SHRI S B PATIL Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the SITE programme which covers 400 villages in Karnataka at present will continue after the SITE experiment programme is over during August 1976 by establishing a relay TV station at Gulburga in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the capacity of TV station and area coverage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA): (a) Due to constraint in resources, it has been decided to provide TV transmission through terrestrial transmitters to about 40 per cent of the villages covered by the SITE. One of these transmitters will be set up at Gulbarga. This will provide service to about 300 villages, including 90 SITE villages, in Karnataka.

(b) A one KW TV transmitter, with a 100 metre mast, operating on Band III channel 7 would be set up at Gulbarga. It will have a service range of 40 kilometres and is expected to cover an area of about 5000 sq. kms. around Gulbarga. It will serve a population of about 6 lakhs spread over 300 villages.

Pay scales of Supervisors 'A' technical in Defence Establishments

1452 SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the pay scales of Supervisors 'A' Technical in Defence establishments, including Ordnance Factories, have not yet been finalised; and

(b) whether final decision taken by the Government will be implemented from 1st January, 1973 as in other cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VITHAL GADGIL): (a) No decision regarding the pay scales of Supervisors 'A' Technical has yet been taken. This matter is, however, under active consideration.

(b) This question is also under consideration.

Expansion of C.I.S.F.

1453 SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to expand the Central Industrial Security Force; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. While 36 additional posts have recently been sanctioned for the Hqs. of CISF, Government are considering proposals for creating 6500 posts of different ranks for deployment in varioius Undertakings.

Independence of Coca Cola Bottlers from Coca Cola Export Corporation

1454. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 5th March, 1975 to Starred Question No. 221 regarding over production in Coca Cola Bottling Plants and state:

(a) the steps taken to see that Coca Cola Bottlers become independent of Coca Cola Export Corporation; and

(b) if no steps have been taken, how would Government ensure the two year time limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The possibility of Coca Cola bottlers producing their own drinks is being continuously explored. It was in this context that a meeting with the bottlers was held in 1975. There was unanimity about the need for efforts to eliminate imports of ingredients common to all soft drinks manufacturers in the country and the need towards research and development in that direction. The bottlers were also informed that they would get all assistance from Government if they proposed to manufacture their own brands of soft drinks. The Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore has developed the technology for the manufacture of substitutes for Coca Cola and the same has been tested and found suitable. The technology developed can be licensed to suitable/appropriate entrepreneurs.

राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच

1455. **श्री हरी सिंह :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत सरकार के मन्त्रालयों में कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अभी तक केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की जांच पूरी नहीं हो पाई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : भारत सरकार के मन्त्रालयों में ऐसे 278 राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं जिनके विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो में जांच लम्बित पड़ी है ।

Expansion of Talcher Thermal Power Station

1456. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand Talcher Thermal Power Station; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The present installed capacity of the Talcher Thermal Power station is 250 MW comprising of four units of 62.5 MW each. This station is being expanded by two units of 110 MW each on which work is in hand.

Recording unit of A.I.R. at Sitamarhi, Bihar

1457. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been made for establishing a Recording unit of All India Radio at Sitamarhi, Bihar; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Costing of Coca Cola/Fanta

1458. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices did costing of Coca Cola/Fanta etc; and

(b) if so, their recommendations and the reasons for not approving them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Activities of C. I. A.

1459. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Culcutta journalist is prepared to part with documents and other gadgets given to him by C.I.A., as reported in a Bombay weekly dated the 10th July, 1976;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made from the journalist; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). It will not be in public interest to disclose the details in this matter.

Meeting of Chairmen of Electricity Boards

1460. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry recently convened in New Delhi a meeting of Chairmen of Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, whether the meeting discussed methods of improving power generation efficiency; and

(c) if so, the main points thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) With a view to maximising the generation of power from the existing thermal capacity, the following major decisions were taken in the Conference —

(i) Determined efforts should be made to reduce the duration of both scheduled and forced outages of thermal plants.

(ii) Immediate action should be taken to introduce preventive maintenance techniques in a scientific manner.

(iii) Appropriate action should be taken for prompt repairs and maintenance works.

(iv) Steps should be taken to reduce partial outages.

(v) BHEL and Instrumentation Limited, Kota Engineers alongwith representatives of the CEA would visit power stations to diagnose the ills and suggest remedial measures.

(vi) The BHEL would stock slow moving spare parts for Russian and American machines and would also stock spare parts for their own machines.

(vii) It was recognised that the various constituents must observe discipline in respect of frequency control, load despatch, etc. in the integrated functioning of their grids on a regional basis so that the maximum benefits of integration are derived.

(viii) Importance of adopting professional management techniques and making adequate training arrangements was appreciated.

Damage to Tarapur Atomic Power Station due to Fire

1461. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the transformers at the Tarapur Atomic Power Station was completely damaged due to the fire that broke out there on 12th July, 1976;

(b) if so, the quantum of total loss sustained;

(c) how long it will take to repiar/replace the transformer and recommission it and at which cost; and

(d) whether the cause of fire has been investigated; if so, the results thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). A transformer of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board located near the Switchyard of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station was damaged by fire on 12th July, 1976. The working of the TAPS was interrupted for a few hours by this incident. The quantum of work involved in repairing the transformer, the time that will be taken for repairs, and the cost of the repairs are being assessed by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. The fire appears to have been caused by a defect in the transformer equipment.

Shortage of Hard Coke from the stock lying at Coke Oven Plant in Giridih Collieries

1462. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a shortage of 2200 tonnes of hard coke worth Rs. 1,97,400/- from the stock lying at the Coke Oven Plant has been detected in Giridih collieries; and

(b) if so what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. A shortage of 2177.80 tonnes has been detected.

(b) A Committee is being appointed by Central Coalfields Limited to enquire into the matter.

Reconstitution of Film Censor Board

1463. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Film Censor Board has been reconstituted;

(b) if so, who are its members; and

(c) whether any qualifications have been prescribed for the members of the Board, if so, what are they?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Before the Board of Film Censors is reconstituted, Government are further reviewing the guidelines for censorship and related issues in order to bring about improvement in the standard of films.

(c) Members of the Board are appointed on the basis of their individual merits and suitability being persons qualified in the opinion of the Central Government to judge the effects of films on public.

Lowering the Retirement Age of Civil Servants

1464 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest Conference of Chief Secretaries has recommended the lowering of retirement age of civil servants in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Publicity to 20-Point Economic Programme by A.I.R.

1465. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the All-India Radio to give publicity to the field work being done by Governmental, semi-Governmental and other voluntary agencies in implementing the 20-Point Economic Programme enunciated by the Prime Minister particularly at district, block and village levels;

(b) whether any instructions have been issued by Government to cover the practical side of the 20-Point Economic Programme; and

(c) whether any meetings of the 20-Point Economic Programme Committee at the block or district level have been broadcast live or duly edited over the All India Radio?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Stations have been asked to broadcast field-based programmes which cover the activities of Governmental and Semi-Governmental agencies on the 20-Point Economic Programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A large number of outside broadcasts have been arranged by AIR which include coverage of important meetings organised by the various voluntary and semi-Governmental organisations at the local level. Only edited versions of such coverages are broadcast.

Technology acquired by Indian Scientists in Agricultural sector

1466 DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian scientists have acquired technology to make agriculture self-sufficient;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) to (c). Indian scientists are applying appropriate technologies to facilitate agricultural development in the country and to achieve a faster rate of growth in agriculture. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is implementing 50 coordinated projects in collaboration with agricultural universities, different Central institutes and the State research stations. These projects are aimed at improving the productivity of soil and also at deve-

loping better varieties of crops, animals and fish. Different varieties of crops suited to diverse conditions (like deficit or excess of soil moisture, alkalinity, acidity or salinity of the soil) are being developed. Agricultural techniques are being tuned to different agro-ecological regions. There are, for example, different techniques for moist areas and arid areas. Research on the genetics and breeding of plants has led to the evolution of different high yielding varieties of crops. Further, hybrid cotton has been released for commercial cultivation in the country.

Research and field work are being dovetailed suitably. The extensive use of sophisticated inputs like fertilizers and insecticides show that research has already made an impact on the production technology in agriculture.

Cut in Power Supply in Tamil Nadu

1467. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is 40 per cent to 50 per cent cut in power supply in Tamil Nadu for a few months; and

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the fact that this has affected the industrial production in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Some restrictions on the consumption of power were introduced in Tamil Nadu from the 26th July, 1976. According to the information received from the State Government, the energy cut on industries varies from 25 per cent to 30 per cent except on L.T. industries consuming upto 250 units per month. There is no energy cut on L.T. industries consuming upto 250 units per month. The demand cut varies from 20 per cent to 40 per cent except on L.T. industries on which there is no demand cut. There are no cuts on agricultural loads and domestic consumers.

(b) The State Government are well aware of the need to maintain the tempo of industrial activity and have reported that several types of industries have been exempted from the operation of restrictions. Some industries have captive generation.

Indo-Soviet protocol on Cooperation in Fundamental Sciences

1468. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Soviet Union have signed a protocol at Moscow to double the programme of cooperation in fundamental sciences; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the Agreement on Scientific Exchanges and Scientific Cooperation between the Soviet Academy of Sciences and Department of Science and Technology signed in February, 1975, a working programme was entered into between the Indian National Science Academy and the USSR Academy of Sciences. To review the progress made in the implementation of the programme of Scientific Exchange and Scientific Cooperation, a delegation of Indian National Science Academy led by its President visited Soviet Union from 14th to 23rd July, 1976 at the invitation of the Soviet Academy. The two sides expressed great satisfaction at the progress that had been achieved. The delegations agreed to consider further strengthening of cooperation in the following areas:

(1) Radio Astronomy including very long baseline interferometry studies, using Indian and USSR facilities.

(2) Neutrino Astronomy including detection of Neutrino bursts, high energy cosmic radiations etc.

(3) Mossbauer Spectroscopy of non-crystalline solids, liquid crystals glasses, amorphous materials etc.

(4) Catalysts.

(5) Microbiological transformation and bio-chemical engineering

(6) Solar Energy.

(7) Other areas such as Photosynthesis, Plant tissue Culture, new metallurgical techniques and processes, and experimental petrology

Preservation of Cellular Jail at Port Blair

1469. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a Press Conference held recently in Calcutta on behalf of the ex-Andamans political prisoners, complaining of non-fulfilment of assurances given by Government regarding maintenance and preservation of the old Cellular Jail at Port Blair and of other buildings of historical significance connected with the freedom struggle; and

(b) if so, the assurances referred to, and Government's reaction to the complaints of non-fulfilment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Government have seen a Press report of 10th July, 1976, according to which the Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners' Fraternity Circle had expressed doubts that the works connected with the preservation of the Cellular Jail as a national monument may be delayed. The intention has been to preserve the Central Tower and the existing three wings of the Jail. For this purpose, works estimated to cost about Rs. 4 lakhs have been approved, and the work is in progress. It is expected that the entire approved programme would be executed by the end of next financial year.

Protest by Officers of C.I.S. Cadre

1470. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state·

(a) the number of officers of C.I.S. Cadre of ages over 58 and 60 serving the various media units and censorship organization as on the 1st August, 1976;

(b) whether Associations of CIS Officers have protested against the decision to deprive them from the posts of Director of Information Policy and Director of Field Publicity in the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Nine.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Special Cell by C.B.I. for Investigation of Bank Fraud Cases

1471. SHRI N E. HORO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has set up a special cell to investigate bank fraud cases; and

(b) if so, the number of cases and unaccounted money that has been un-

earthed, State-wise, since the promulgation of Emergency, alongwith the cases relating to fraud, cheating and misappropriation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). A Special Unit was set up in the Central Bureau of Investigation at Delhi in January, 1976 for investigation of complicated cases relating to bank frauds. The other cases relating to bank frauds are investigated by the territorial branches of the CBI. The total number of cases of bank frauds taken up for investigation by the CBI from 25th June, 1975 to 15th August, 1976, is 91. The State-wise break up of these 91 cases is given in the annexed statement.

Statement

Cases of Frauds in Banks Taken up by CBI from 25-6-75 to 15-8-76

1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	6
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	4
4.	Gujarat	12
5.	Haryan . . .	1
6.	Kerala	5
7.	Karnataka . . .	4
8.	Madhya Pradesh . .	3
9.	Maharashtra . . .	9
10.	Orissa	2
11.	Punjab	1
12.	Rajasthan . . .	6
13.	Tamil Nadu . . .	11
14.	Uttar Pradesh. . .	13
15.	Union Territory . .	3
16.	West Bengal . . .	10
	TOTAL . .	91

Setting up of Decorative Furniture Plant in Collaboration with Denmark

1472. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Danish Government has shown keen interest in setting up in India decorative furniture plant in collaboration with Indian parties; and

(b) if so, the gist of the agreement alongwith the shares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) During the recent visit of an Indian delegation on wooden furniture to the West European countries, the Danish Government has shown interest in setting up in India, in collaboration with Indian parties, plants for the manufacture of decorative furniture.

(b) The details are not yet finalised.

Registration of Names of Unemployed S.C. and S.T. Youths by Social Welfare Departments in States

1473. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directive was given to the States by the Centre for registration of names of unemployed youths belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Social Welfare Department of the respective States, separately;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce this system in order to enable the Social Welfare Department to sponsor the names of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the various appointing authorities concerned; and

(c) whether any State has introduced this system and if so, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFF-

AIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) No such information is available.

गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार

1474. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति आयुक्त के वर्ष 1973–74 के प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार हरिजनों पर नृशंस अत्याचार के तीन मामले (दो गुजरात तथा एक महाराष्ट्र में) प्रकाश में आये हैं ;

(ख) क्या गुजरात में पंचायत के सदस्य तथा महाराष्ट्र में पुलिस कर्मचारी हरिजन परिवारों को अत्याचारों से बचाने में असफल रहे ;

(ग) क्या उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पूरे तथ्य क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति आयुक्त के प्रतिवेदन के पृष्ठ 186–189 में हरिजनों पर अत्याचारों के निम्नलिखित तीन मामलों पर विस्तार से चर्चा की गई है :—

(1) गुजरात के गांव रणमलपुर, जिला सुरेन्द्र नगर में 22 जन, 1974 की घटना, जिसमें दो हरिजनों की जानें गईं ;

(2) गांव मिथागोड़ा, जिला सुरेन्द्र नगर में 22 जुलाई, 1974 की घटना जिसके परिणामस्वरूप एक हरिजन की मृत्यु हुई ;

(3) गाव धाकली, जिला अकोला (महाराष्ट्र) में 26 सितम्बर, 1974 की घटना जिसमें दो नव बौद्ध भाइयों को अन्धा कर दिया गया ।

(ख) से (घ) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति आयुक्त ने कहा है कि गुजरात में रणमलपुर तथा मिथोगोड़ा गावों की पंचायतों के सदस्य अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों की रक्षा करने में असफल रहे । उन्होंने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि सम्बन्धित पंचायत के सदस्यों को मुअत्तल किया जाये और कोई चुनाव लड़ने से वंचित किया जाय । आयुक्त के विचार राज्य सरकार के ध्यान में लाये गये है । इस बारे में राज्य सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और सदन सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

जहां तक महाराष्ट्र के धाकली गाव की घटना का सम्बन्ध है आयुक्त ने कहा है कि आरम्भ में पुलिस का कार्य अनुचित जातियों के लिये सहायक नहीं था और पुलिस कर्मचारियों और पुलिस पाटिल के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाये । इसे राज्य सरकार के ध्यान में लाया गया है । उनके द्वारा प्रेषित सूचना के अनुसार धाकली गाव के पुलिस पाटिल को 30 मई, 1975 से नौकरी से हटा दिया गया है । एक पुलिस उपनिरीक्षक और दो हैड कास्टेबलों के विरुद्ध विभागीय जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

Representation by Tamil Nadu Vanniyar Mandram, Madras

1475. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Vanniyar Mandram, Madras has made a representation to institute a Commission to enquire into the social, economic and educational backwardness of the Vanniyar Kula Kshatriya Community which is a major backward section in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

टेलीविजन सेटों की लागत और मूल्य ढांचे पर विचार करने के लिये एक समिति का गठन

1476. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या इलेक्ट्रोनिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग ने टेलीविजन सेटों के लागत और मूल्य ढांचे पर विचार करने के लिए एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति गठित की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) समिति का प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रकाशित किये जाने की आशा है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग द्वारा गठित इस समिति की अध्यक्षता औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य ब्यूरो के अध्यक्ष कर रहे हैं तथा इलेक्ट्रानिकी आयोग का सूचना, आयोजना तथा विश्लेषण दल इसके सचिवालयीन कार्य की देख भाल करता है। इसमें रक्षा आपूर्ति विभाग तथा वित्त मंत्रालय की लागत लेखा शाखा के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के साथ-साथ दूरदर्शन सेट एवं पिक्चर ट्यूब प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र के तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ भी शामिल हैं। समिति, दूरदर्शन सेटों पर आने वाली लागत तथा उनके मूल्यों के ढांचे की जांच करेगी तथा उद्योग को यह सुझाव देगी कि दूरदर्शन सेटों के मूल्यों की उनकी गुणवत्ता कम किये बगैर कैसे घटाया जा सकता है। यह समिति इस बात की भी जांच करेगी कि दूरदर्शन सेटों के निर्माण गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण (क्वालिटी कंट्रोल) के बारे में कौन से उपाय अपनाये जा रहे हैं तथा सेटों की बिक्री के बाद मरम्मत आदि की क्या सुविधायें प्रदान करते हैं। साथ ही वह यह भी सुझाव देगी कि इन तौर-तरीकों को कैसे सुधारा जा सकता है।

(ग) नवम्बर, 1976 के अन्त तक।

पांग बांध

1477. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या व्यास नदी पर बनाये जाने वाले पांग बांध की अनुमानित लागत 250 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर अब 700 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) यह बांध कब तक पूरा होगा ;

(घ) इससे कितने क्षेत्रफल की सिंचाई सम्भव हो सकेगी ; और

(ङ) इससे कितने किलोवाट बिजली पैदा की जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) बांध 30-5-1974 को पूरा हो गया था ।

(घ) राजस्थान मे 1.2 मिलियन हैक्टेयर, पंजाब मे और हरियाणा में 0.4 मिलियन हैक्टेयर ।

(ङ) प्रथम चरण मे पोंग बाध बिजली पर की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 240,000 किलोवाट होगी ।

Shortage of X-ray films in Maharashtra

1478. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of X-ray films in the country, specially in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B P. MAURYA): (a) and (b) Government have not received any reports regarding the acute shortage of X-ray films in the country, specially in Maharashtra.

(c) The present production of medical X-ray films at Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co Ltd., Ootacamund, is adequate to meet the country's demand. The Company has built up adequate stocks both at the plant level and at the distributors' level. It has also set up Quick Service Centres at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras to meet any temporary shortages at the distributors' level. Through these Centres, the company can meet the immediate requirements of any Radiologist within a few days increase the stock is not available with the distributors.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के लिये ऋण और अधिक धनराशियां

1479. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के लिये केन्द्रीय अनुदान के रूप में 10 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की राजसहायता मंजूर करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या पिछड़े तथा विकसित राज्यों को राजसहायता मंजूर करने के मामले में एक रूपता नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस असन्तुलन को दूर करने और पिछड़े राज्यों के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को अधिक सहायता मंजूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) राजसहायता समान रूप से न दी जाकर कार्य करने के आधार पर मंजूर की जाती है ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित कार्यवाही मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों को करनी होती है क्योंकि इस प्रकार की राजसहायता कार्य के आधार पर दी जाती है । फिर भी, भारत सरकार विशेष रूप से उन राज्य सरकारों से जिनमें योजना का प्रभाव अधिक नहीं पड़ा है, सम्पर्क बनाये हुये है ताकि जिससे उनके कार्य में सुधार करने के लिये उचित मार्ग दर्शन दिया जा सके । उद्योग मंत्री ने इन राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को इस बारे में पहले ही लिख दिया है ।

Investigations Regarding Explosion at Delhi Airport

1480. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in regard to investigations carried out in respect of an explosion at Delhi Airport on the 25th May, 1976;

(b) the time by which the investigations are likely to be completed; and

(c) the factors responsible for delay in completing the investigation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The investigations are still continuing. In view of possible ramifications of the crime, it is not possible to lay a dateline by which investigation will be complete. Assistance of Interpol has also been sought. It would not be in the public interest to disclose details.

Asansol-Raniganj Unsafe for Living

1481. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the geologists and mining experts have declared Barakar and some parts of Asansol-Raniganj unsafe for living;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to save two lakhs people living in this area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Directorate General of Mines Safety have, from time to time, prior to nationalisation of coal mines in 1973, informed the concerned State Government authorities that certain areas of Barakar and Raniganj towns, Chota Dhemo Kenda, Fatepur, Pankiary, Sanctoria, Kendua, Seebpur, Dhoabagan, Borachak, Jamuria, Ghatindanga, Kuardi, Haripur, Palasban and Nandi villages in Asansol-Raniganj area were not considered safe for habitation, following underground mining operations. Appropriate action has been and is being taken to prevent subsidence in these areas. Government of India have constituted in January, 1976 a Committee to examine, *inter alia*, the problems of subsidence in coal mining areas, including Raniganj-Coalfield.

Special allocation for the Development of Backward Hilly regions

1482. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made special allocations in the priority sector for the development of backward hilly regions in the Fifth Plan; if so, the allocations made State-wise; and

(b) whether the hilly States in the North Eastern region have moved the Centre for special allocations for the opening of railways in that region; if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SHANKAR GHOSE): (a) For the development of backward hilly regions in the country during the Fifth Plan special sub-plans are being prepared which take due note of the priority sectors of development in such areas. During 1974—77, a sum of Rs. 76 crores has been allocated to the different States which may be seen in the statement enclosed. The allocations for the remaining period of the Fifth Plan are currently being finalised.

(b) The States in the North Eastern Region have, through the North Eastern Council, moved that each of the States/Union Territories in the region should be provided with at least one rail-head to facilitate exploitation of the natural resources of the region as well as for opening up of the areas from the point of view of economic, administrative and strategy requirements. Accordingly, surveys have been initiated in respect of eight railway sections in the region. These surveys are now in progress.

Statement

HILL AREAS—STATEWISE ALLOCATIONS:

(In Rupees crores)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
West Bengal .	2·50	2·50	3·00
Assam . .	3·00	3·00	5·00
Uttar Pradesh .	12·00	12·00	22·00
Tamil Nadu .	1·00	1·00	1·50
Western Ghats. Region.. .	1·50	1·50	4·50
	20·00	20·00	36·00

Voluntary cut in prices in Delhi

1483. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether shopkeepers in Delhi have voluntarily reduced the prices of their articles by 10 to 50 per cent on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Prime Minister's 20 Point Economic Programme;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government are aware that these shopkeepers had increased the prices of the articles just before this declaration and reduced the prices only to hoodwink the people as well as Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Delhi shopkeepers have generally reduced the prices of their articles on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Prime Minister's 20-Point Economic Programme though the percentage of reduction in prices varies from trade to trade. For example, the Delhi State Retail Cloth Dealers Federation offered a cut of 5-15 per cent, Central Radio and Electronics Association a cut of 2 per cent, New Delhi Traders Association a discount of 1.2½ per cent and Delhi State Copy Manufacturers Association a cut of 20 per cent commission.

(c) No such case has been reported to the Delhi Administration.

Functioning of Cooperatives

1484. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report in papers dated the 17th June, 1976 captioned "Functioning of cooperatives assailed";

(b) if so, what sort of reforms are needed in cooperatives to serve the best interests of the rural people;

(c) whether Government contemplate any uniform enactment for the whole country for this purpose; and

(d) the main features of the scheme drawn to increase the membership of the cooperatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The important aspects which need and are receiving serious attention are: re-organisation of primary agricultural credit societies into viable, multi-purpose societies, with full time employees, universalisation of their membership, streamlining of their loaning policies and procedures with accent on helping the weaker sections and induction of weaker sections in the management of these societies.

(c) Administrative as well as legislative action by the State Governments are called for and guidelines have been issued to them on various aspects referred to in reply to part (b) of this Question.

(d) Universalisation of membership of primary agricultural cooperative credit societies to cover particularly the weaker sections, is being brought about through legislative provisions, administrative action and also inclusion, by legislation, of weaker sections in the management of these societies.

Bank Accounts Maintained by Indians in Foreign Countries

1485. SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether seventy bank accounts maintained abroad by the Indian citizens without the permission of the Reserve Bank of India, have been detected by the Enforcement Directorate during the first five months of the current year;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and total amount involved; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) A number of instances of maintenance of bank accounts abroad by persons in India which appear, *prima facie*, to be unauthorised, have been detected by the Enforcement Directorate in the recent past.

(b) It will not be in the interests of the investigations of these cases to disclose, at this stage, the facts of the cases and the details about the amounts involved.

(c) On completion of the enquiries appropriate action will be taken by the concerned authorities in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

British India Corporation

1486 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the British India Corporation is upto the mark;

(b) if so, whether to improve its working it has proposed to participate in a joint sector project in association with U.P Export Corporation; and

(c) whether a new Company under the name and style of Bhadohi Woollens is proposed to be formed for the purpose of joint sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). After payment of tax, the profit of B.I.C. during the last four years has been as follows:

1972	...	Rs. 26.98 lakhs
1973	...	Rs. 42.10 lakhs
1974	...	Rs. 5.78 lakhs
1975	...	Rs. 54.94 lakhs

A new company, Bhadohi Woollens Ltd., has been incorporated, 25 per cent of the subscribed capital of which will be subscribed by the British India Corporation and 26 per cent by the U.P. Export Corporation. The BIC will also provide technical knowhow to the new company, against payment of fee. The new company will undertake manufacturing of carpets. The BIC has decided to participate in the joint venture, as it will arugment demand for carpet yarn, one of the products of the BIC, and is expected to yield adequate return on the capital invested.

Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for Setting up Limbs Factories

1487 SHRI R S PANDEY. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state·

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have sought assistance from the Centre for establishing Limbs' factories in the State; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B P MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise However, a Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, a Government of India Undertaking, would be setting up three Centres for limb fitting attached to the Medical College at Indore, Bhopal and Jabalpur with the assistance of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh As per the agreement signed between the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, matching grants will be contributed by both the parties on equal basis for the setting up of these Centres. The Corporation would provide necessary technical know-how, training facilities, and components parts manufactured at its Plant at Kanpur, to these Centres.

Assistance to States for Elementary Education

1488. SHRI P R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total assistance given by the Centre for elementary education to different States under the Minimum Needs Programme of Fifth Five Year Plan: and

(b) whether the States are finding it difficult to achieve the targets under the programme for want of finances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE)· (a) Central assistance to States is given as block assistance and is not related to any specific programme.

(b) Targets for the Annual Plans are fixed in consultation with the States on the basis of financial allocations and other criteria like the past performance, possibilities of maximising the utilisation of existing teaching personnel and other facilifeasibility of achieving the proposed targets in the light of the socia-economic conditions prevailing in a State etc.

Scheme for Substitution Furnace Oil by Coal in Industries

1489 SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the substitution of furnace oil by coal has made little headway in most industries; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir. As a result of the increase in the cost of furnace oil on the one hand and easy availability of coal and rail transport on the other, a number of major industrial units have switched over and are switching over from furnace oil to coal resulting in the saving of 4.5 lakh tonnes of furnace oil valued at Rs. 27.5 crores in terms of foreign exchange during 1975-76. The savings during 1976-77 are expected to go up to 7.8 lakh tonnes of furnace oil.

Coir Development Scheme of Kerala

1490. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a revised proposal for Coir Development Scheme was submitted by Kerala Government to Central Government for approval and financial assistance during 1974;

(b) whether despite repeated requests from the Kerala Government, Government of India have not yet given approval to the proposal; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Government of Kerala had submitted a revised proposal on 10-12-1974 for coir development for the Fifth Plan which envisaged assistance to the existing coir co-operative societies and for organisation of new primary coir cooperative societies, involving a total outlay of Rs. 41.72 crores. The proposal was examined in detail after which it was agreed that the State Government would concentrate on re structuring of the existing coir cooperative societies and that new coir cooperative societies need not be organised till all the existing potentially viable coir cooperative societies had been made economically and financially viable. Accordingly, a special Central assistance of Rs. 4.31 crores was sanctioned to revitalise the existing potentially viable coir cooperative societies in the State. An amount of Rs. 3 crores has already been released to the State Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Study Re. Working of Sugar Factories in Maharashtra

1490-A. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has been conducted regarding the working of sugar factories in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the findings of this study and the Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir; a Study team was appointed to examine mainly the various problems relating to adequate supply of sugar cane to sugar factories in Maharashtra.

(b) The main findings and suggestions of the Study Team are: (a) there should be clear demarcation of sugarcane areas between different sugar factories; (b) cane research programmes in the State should be strengthened; (c) cane development should receive priority of attention of individual sugar factories; (d) special attention should be paid to development of irrigation in the areas of sugar factories; (e) atleast 50 per cent of purchase tax collected should be earmarked exclusively for sugar cane development work and research on sugar cane; (f) a revolving relief

fund should be created to which co-operatives also should be required to contribute; (g) there should be uniform price for cane in the State atleast region-wise; and (h) in future, thorough and proper assessment of sugar cane availability should be made before a licence is recommended for establishment of a sugar factory.

The Government of India have brought the report of the Study Team to the notice of the Government of Maharashtra who are primarily concerned with the recommendations.

Directives to States to check rise in prices

1490-B. SHRI P. M MEHTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any directive to the State Governments to check rise in prices;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) how many States have taken action in the matter; and

(d) to what extent these measures have checked the rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) to (d). Before the presentation of the Budget for 1976-77, States were advised to observe the budget month as the 'Month of Vigilance' for ensuring availability of essential commodities at fair prices. On June 15, 1976, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation wrote to all Chief Ministers/Governors urging upon them to take appropriate steps against hoarders, black marketeers and other anti-social elements with a view to ensuring that their undesirable activities do not lead to increase in prices. Subsequently, instructions were issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on July 16, 1976 to State Governments and Union Territories Administrations to be vigilant and to take stringent action against hoarders etc. including the use of MISA and DISIR wherever necessary. State Governments responded to the guidelines of the Centre and have intensified enforcement measures These measures have helped to check rise in prices.

Suggestion to take over control of essential commodities for distribution to vulnerable section

1490-C. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has suggested to the Centre to take over control of a percentage of the essential commodities for distribution to the vulnerable sections at a reasonable price; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Government of India is not aware of this suggestion.

(b) The question does not arise.

Recommendations made by Expert Committee of Coal India Ltd.

1491. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether an expert committee of Coal India Limited has suggested the setting up of one coal preparation plant in each large open cast coal mine to eliminate extraneous dirt and ensure supply of consistent quality;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to this suggestion;

(c) whether Committee has also suggested the setting up of a central magnetite plant by C.I.L. to overcome the difficulties of the washeries in utilising magnetite for washing purposes;

(d) what are the other suggestions made by the Committee; and

(e) how far they have been accepted by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No such Expert Committee was constituted by Coal India Limited.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

States reaction on participation on All India Health Service

1492. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reaction of the State Governments have been sought on participation in All India Health Service;

(b) if so, how many State Governments have furnished their comments on the proposal; and

(c) the salient features thereof, particularly in respect of Maharashtra State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11218/76].

Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Orissa

1493. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO· Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects completed by Government of Orissa so far; and

(b) the amount earmarked by Government of Orissa for each 'ITDP'.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN): (a) The Orissa Government have prepared Integrated Tribal Development Project Reports in respect of four Projects, viz. Kaptipada, Bonai, Keonjhar I and Keonjhar II.

(b) The amount allocated from State Plan resources for all the Integrated Tribal Development Projects are as under:—

	Rs. in crores
1974-75	17.95
1975-76	22.55
1976-77	20.13 (Proposed)

Amounts allocated to each Project is not available.

Amount released for Sub-plan for Tribal Development in Orissa

1494 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released by his Ministry under Sub-plan for Tribal Development of the Orissa State in the years 1972-73, 1974-75 and 1976-77;

(b) whether the amounts released by the Ministry to the State Government were as assistance or matching grant; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by Government of Orissa from the State sector in these years under the Sub-plan as the policy decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a) The sub-plans for tribal areas have been prepared during the fifth Plan period. The special central assistance released during the first three years are as follows.—

	(Rs in crores)
1974-75	0.86
1975-76	2 92
1976-77	1 33 (upto date)

The total eligibility of Orissa during 1976-77 is Rs. 5.32 crores.

(b) The special Central Assistance is a grant to the States and it is supplemental to the states own effort for tribal development in the area.

(c) The amounts utilised from State Plan resources in Sub-Plan areas are as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1974-75	17.95
1975-76	22.55
1976-77	20.13 (Proposed)

Rural electrification in Eastern States

1495. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in Eastern India which lag behind in rural electrification;

(b) whether the Committee constituted by the Ministry recommended for speedier electrification of rural areas of these States; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura, Sikkim and West Bengal in Eastern India are lagging behind the all India average of village electrification.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The State Governments/State Electricity Boards in the Eastern/North Eastern States and the concerned Departments at the Centre have been requested to consider and implement the recommendations of the Committee.

Further, the Rural Electrification Corporation which gives additive loan finance to the State Electricity Boards for implementation of the rural electrification programme has opened Regional Offices, at Calcutta, Patna and Gauhati to have a closer association with the State Electricity Boards in Eastern/North Eastern Region, and render necessary assistance and guidance to them in the formulation of rural electrification programme. This will enable the Boards in this region to formulate more viable rural electrification projects expeditiously for consideration by the Corporation. A Zonal Office under the charge of a Chief Engineer has also been estab-

lished with its headquarters at Calcutta to supervise over the three regional offices.

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीविजन केन्द्र

1496. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में टेलीविजन केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में केन्द्र सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश मे दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमिटर लगाने के सम्बन्ध मे राज्य सरकार के साथ कुछ पत्र व्यवहार चल रहा है ।

(ख) 'साइट' सातत्य कार्यक्रम के अंग के रूप मे, मध्य प्रदेश मे 'साइट' के गावों मे दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध करने के लिये रायपुर मे दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमिटर लगाने का निर्णय लिया गया है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग

1497. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या इलेक्ट्रानिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक तथा तकनीकी संगठनों द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षणों से पता चला है कि मध्य प्रदेश में इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग की अच्छी गुंजाइश है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) सरकार को इस विषय मे कोई विशिष्ट सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न ही नही उठता । किन्तु, देश के विभिन्न राज्यों मे इलेक्ट्रानिक सम्बन्धी कार्य-कलापों का केन्द्रीयकरण करके उन्हे विकसित करने का इलेक्ट्रानिकी आयोग का जो सामान्य कार्यक्रम है उसके एक अंग के रूप मे उसने इस दिशा में कुछ पहल की है तथा वह मध्य प्रदेश के प्राधिकारियों के साथ बातचीत कर रहा है ।

बिजली की लाइनें बिछाने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को ऋण दिया जाना

1498. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली की लाइनें बिछाने के लिये ऋण दिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे कितनी धनराशि का ऋण दिया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनों के निर्माण के लिये केन्द्र

सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को निम्नलिखित ऋण दिये हैं :—

लाइन का नाम	राशि (लाख रुपयों में)
(1) 132 के० वी० रिहन्द मोर्वा-अमरकन्टक दूसरे परिपथ पर तार कसना	71 94
(2) 220 के० वी० सतपुडा-अम्बाजारी—डायरेक्ट करन्ट के टावरों पर दूसरा परिपथ	130 60
(3) 132 के० वी० सादनी-भुसावल—दूसरे परिपथ पर तार कसना	21 10
(4) बोधघाट—बलिमेला 220 के० वी० दूसरा परिपथ	1 50
जोड	225 14

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए आशयपत्र जारी करना

1499. **श्री गंगाचरण रोहित** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं योजनावधि में मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये कितने आशयपत्र जारी किये गये हैं, और

(ख) स्थापित किये जाने वाले उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनकी स्थापना किन-किन स्थानों पर की जाएगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य): (क) मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये कैलेन्डर वर्ष, 1974, 1975 और जनवरी से जून, 1976 तक 97 आशयपत्र जारी किये गये थे।

(ख) उद्योगों के नाम, उनके स्थापना स्थल आशयपत्रों के विवरण "विकली बुलेटिन आफ इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसेज", "इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसेज एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसेज," "इण्डियन ट्रेड जनरल", "जनरल आफ इण्डस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रेड", "तथा" मन्थली लिस्ट आफ लेटर्स इन्टेन्ट एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसेज" में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं। इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं ?

राजस्थान द्वारा पांचवीं योजना के लिये मांगी गई सहायता

1500. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने राज्य के लिये पांचवीं योजना के अन्तिम दो वर्ष के लिये 50 करोड रुपये की अतिरिक्त राशि देने का अनुरोध किया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शंकर घोष) : (क) राजस्थान राज्य की पांचवीं योजना के बाकी दो वर्षों के लिये 50 करोड़ रुपए की अतिरिक्त धनराशि के बारे में योजना आयोग को राजस्थान सरकार से कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

Setting up Administrative Tribunals

1501. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Government have decided for setting up an Administrative Tribunal; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Government is considering the setting up of Administrative Tribunal to deal with representations on service matters from Central Government employees.

(b) The tentative proposals, which are under consideration of the Government, are contained in the attached statement.

Statement

(1) The Administrative Tribunals will be set up to receive representations from Central Govt. employees on all matters relating to both disciplinary action as well as other matters like seniority, promotion, pay and allowances, etc. It is proposed that certain matters which are enumerated below may be excluded from the purview of the Tribunals;

(a) Postings and transfers

(b) Allotment to services

(c) Dismissal/removal from service under Article 311(2) (a) and (c) of the Constitution, etc.

(2) Grievances relating to pension from individual retired or retiring employees may be allowed to be brought before the Tribunals.

(3) In view of the extended coverage, one Tribunal with headquarters at Delhi and 3 Benches at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras may be established.

(4) It is proposed to allow the option to the employees to seek an administrative review after an appeal is turned down or to approach the Tribunal after they have exhausted an appeal.

(5) It is proposed to amend the Constitution so as to oust the jurisdiction of the High Courts under Aricle 226 and of the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution, simultaneously with the establishment of the Tribunal.

(6) The findings of the Tribunals would be treated as final and Government will have no powers to reject or modify.

Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co.

1502. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. has converted its plant at Madras into X-ray, graphic arts or Industrial X-ray films Plant;

(b) if so, the cost of machinery imported; and

(c) names of the foreign firms which offered the machinery and collaborations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company, Ootacamund has, at present, no manufacturing facilities at Madras. The Company, however, plans to set up facilities at Madras for conversion of Jumbo rolls of Medical X-ray, indus-

trial X-ray, graphic arts and cine colour positive films.

(b) The cost of imported machinery for the proposed facilities at Madras is estimated at about Rs 55 lakhs with foreign exchange element of about Rs 29 lakhs

(c) The Company has received offers for equipment and technical assistance from manufacturers in Japan, UK and West Germany

Functioning of M Q C division of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre in a rented building

1503 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state

(a) whether the M Q C division of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thumba is functioning in a rented building,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the total amount spent on rents every year?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF PLANNING MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) On account of great dearth of built-up space in the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, a part of the Materials and Quality Control Division of VSSC has been functioning in a hired building at Nalanchira since over three years occupying an area of 25,200 sq ft.

(c) An amount of Rs 36,000/- per year is being paid as rent.

Display of Price Slips on Articles sold by Shopkeepers in Delhi

1504 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether shopkeepers in Delhi are directed to attach price slips with every article they are selling through their shops to avoid bargaining;

(b) whether Government have any machinery to see that they are not charging abnormal prices; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI A C. GEORGE) (a) The shopkeepers in Delhi have been directed w e f September 19, 1975, to display the prices of the articles except in the case of articles on which the prices are already printed or have been exempted from such display

(b) and (c) Delhi Administration has delegated powers to various officials to see that prices above the displayed prices are not charged During January-July 1976 10413 raids were conducted and 238 FIRs lodged against the defaulters

Uri Hydel Project

1505 SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have sent a proposal for Uri Hydel Project; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b). The Government of Jammu and Kashmir had sent the first proposal in

respect of the Uri Hydro-Electric Project in September, 1974. Thereafter, two alternative proposals were sent in September 1975 and in December, 1975 respectively. These proposals have been examined in the CEA and other agencies concerned. Comments have been communicated to the Project authorities who have been advised to prepare a report after updating estimates and finalizing the project features.

Per capita Indebtedness in States

1506. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of per capita indebtedness of both rural and urban people in various States during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for extending the credits to the poor people concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SHANKAR GHOSE): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the Statewise average amount of liabilities outstanding per rural household as on 30th June 1971 as published in the All India Debt and Investment Survey Report (1971-72)—Volume 1 of the Reserve Bank of India. No similar surveys have been conducted for the later years.

As regards urban indebtedness, the information available relates to the non-manual employee households in urban areas for the year 1970-71 (July-June). The results of the Survey are indicated in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin of Novermer 1974. According to this Survey, the average amount of loans outstanding at the end of the year 1970-71 was Rs. 731 per household. The information regarding other categories of urban population and for individual States is not available.

(b) Besides the steps that are being taken by the States for reorganising and strengthening the cooperative structure to ensure larger availability of credit to poorer sections of the society, all public sector banks have formulated schemes for extending credit to these categories. These banks have put into effect a scheme of differential interest rates in selected backward States of the country and Regional Rural Banks have been established throughout the country for extending credit particularly to Small/Marginal Farmers, Agricultural Labourers, Artisans etc.

Statement

Average amount of liabilities per rural household outstanding as on 30-6-1971—States and All India.

	(Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	663·09
Assam	187·53
Bihar	302·49
Gujarat	928·04
Haryana	924·73
Himachal Pradesh	562·43
Jammu & Kashmir	357·89
Karnataka	788·37
Kerala	369·42
Madhya Pradesh	409·67
Maharashtra	597·78
Manipur	102·60
Meghalaya	14·78
Nagaland	N.A.
Orissa	201·88
Punjab	1083·95
Rajasthan	895·16
Tamil Nadu	695·00
Tripura	241·09
Uttar Pradesh	346·77

	(Rs)
West Bengal . .	201·03
Delhi:	629·64
All India . .	503·07

Source : All India Debt and Investment Survey—1971-72 Vol. I—Reserve Bank of India.

Utilisation of Thermal Power Capacity

1507. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI MURASOLI MARAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thermal Power capacity utilisation is only 53 per cent;

(b) the State-wise facts regarding capacity utilisation during the last year; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed at State and Central level to improve upon low capacity utilisation of Thermal Power Plants in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The average capacity utilisation of all the thermal power stations in country during 1975-76 was about 53 per cent. A statement showing the position, State-wise, is attached. There has been overall improvement over last two years in the utilisation of thermal capacity and several measures such as modernizing of maintenance producers, introduction of preventive maintenance techniques, rationalisation of repair works, promotion of integrated operations of power systems and building up of night loads are in hand to effect further improvement in this direction.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State (States with substantial thermal capacity)	* % capacity utilisation (% Plant load Factory)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52
2.	Assam	45
3.	Bihar	43
4.	Gujarat	61
5.	Haryana	46
6.	Madhya Pradesh	67
.7	Maharashtra	59
.8	Orissa	33
9.	Punjab	32
10.	Delhi	53
11.	Tamil Nadu	42
12.	[illegible]	[illegible]
13.	West Bengal	45

*The following factors broadly explain the gap between the figures shown and 100:

(a) There is no separate provision for maintenance either by way of standby or spare capacity, the requirements in this respect have to be met from within the installed capacity.

(b) Likewise the maintenance of auxiliaries has also to be found from within the installed capacity.

(c) Inter-play of Hydro-Thermal mix particularly when Thermal Stations have to back down to have a larger recourse to Hydro power which is cheaper.

(d) The effect of reduced off-peak demand at night.

(e) The effect of total or partial forced outages.

Recognition of Punnapra Vayalar Struggle as Part of Indian Freedom Movement

1508. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the question of recognising Punnapra Vayalar Struggle as a part of the Indian Freedom Movement;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, the time limit by which a final decision will be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration. The implications of the connection of the movement and those of certain other movements with the National Struggle for freedom are being studied in depth and decisions in the matter are likely to be reached very soon.

Assistance for Upliftment of a Tribe in Nilambur, Kerala

1509. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal Welfare Department of Kerala has asked for a special Central assistance for the upliftment of a tribe in the Nilambur forests in Malappuram district, which lives in caves and on raw meat, jungle fruits and honey;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The State Government have furnished a preliminary note about Cholanaikans indicating that Rs. 11,000 was spent by them on supply of dresses, blankets, kitchen utensils and cultural programmes in 1975-76. This year they propose to organise marketing of minor forest produce etc. and supply of consumable stores etc. with an outlay of Rs. one lakh. The State Government have been requested to prepare a comprehensive scheme for these groups and furnish it to the Government of India expeditiously.

Visit of Indian Trade Delegation to Europe and Britain and its recommendations regarding Coir Industry

1510. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four member trade delegation led by Shri A. P. Sharma had conducted a study tour to Britain and West European countries recently;

(b) if so, its recommendations regarding the coir industry;

(c) whether there is a proposal under consideration to set up a Coir Development Cooperative Federation; and

(d) if so, the salient features and objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Constraints in the production of coir should be removed to ensure regularity of supplies. The level of technical know how in the industry should be upgraded by strengthening indigenous research and resorting to imports of technology wherever necessary. Products should readily respond to market trends overseas and export promotion efforts should be intensified. Greater incentives should be given to exporters and the export duty of 15 per cent on Coir yarn

should be removed. Efforts should be made to strengthen international co-operation in association with agencies such as the FAO, which will result in promoting research on coir so as to enable it to establish a firm advantage over synthetic substitutes

(c) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Ministry.

(d) Does not arise

Allocation of Power to States

1511. DR. K. L. RAO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) the principles followed in the allocation to the States of power generated by the Centre; and

(b) what are the Central projects generating power and how is this power being allocated between the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Central projects which are, at present, generating power are the Badarpur Thermal Power Station, the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, the Tarapur Atomic Power Station and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. Except for Tarapur and Neyveli, firm allocations of power to States have not been made from the two other Central stations which are generating power at present, and allocations are made according to power requirements and availability in the different States from time to time.

Development of Tribal People in Kerala

1512. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) the break-up of the amount spent for the development of the tribal people in Kerala during the year 1975-76;

(b) whether the amount allotted was fully utilised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The information is as follows.

(Rs. in Lakhs.)

	Allocation	Expenditure.
State Plan Schemes.	16·66	15·39
Centrally sponsored Schemes. . .	19·00	20·21
Non-Plan . .	42·13	57·52

(c) The shortfall under the State Plan Schemes is due to the fact that the Wynad Dairy Development Scheme could not be started.

Additional Assistance sought by Kerala for 1976-77

1513. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government has asked the Centre for any additional assistance to meet the entire resources gap in the States' annual plan outlay for the current year 1976-77;

(b) whether the Centre has agreed to the request of the State Government; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) No, Sir. But the State Government has requested for postponement of recovery of Gentral loans and intrest till March, 1977.

(b) and (c) It has not been found possible to agree to the State Governments's request

स्कूटर कारखानों का विस्तार

1514. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री स्कटरो की काला बाजारी के बारे मे 28 जनवरी, 1976 के अताराकित प्रश्न सख्या 1344 के उत्तर के सबध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या वर्तमान स्कूटर कारखानो ने भी अपनी क्षमता का विस्तार करने के लिए आवेदन किया है और यदि हा, तो किन-किन कारखानो को यह अनुमति दे दी गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : मैं० बजाज आटो लि० को, जिन्होंने अपनी क्षमता प्रतिवर्ष 18 000 से 1 00,000 स्कूटरों तक बढाने के लिए आवेदन-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया था, उत्पादन क्षमता 80,000 स्कूटरो (जिनमे तीन पहिये वाले भी सम्मिलित है) तक बढाने के लिए 15-7-1975 को एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दे दिया गया है। इससे पहले मैं० बजाज आटो लि० तथा मैं० आटोमोबाइल प्रोडक्ट्स आफ इंडिया लि० दोनो को अपनी क्षमता प्रतिवर्ष 24,000 से 48,000 स्कूटरो (जिनमे तीन पहिये वाले स्कूटर भी सम्मिलित हैं) तक बढाने के लिए 23-2-1973 को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिये गये थे। स्कूटरों के निर्माण के लिए क्षमता मे विस्तार करने के लिए किसी भी विद्यमान निर्माता से कोई और प्रस्ताव सरकार को प्राप्त नही हुआ है।

स्कूटरों के वितरण पर से नियंत्रण हटाना

1515. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार स्कूटरों के वितरण पर से नियंत्रण हटाने का है; यदि हा, तो कब तक; और

(ख) स्कूटरो के वितरण पर नियत्रण कब से लागू है ?

उद्योग मत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) मैं० बजाज आटो लि० और उनके लाइसेंसदारो द्वारा निर्मित स्कूटरो अर्थात् "बजाज 150" "बजाज चेतक" तथा 'प्रिया", को छोड कर सभी स्कूटरो के वितरण तथा बिक्री पर से कानूनी नियत्रण हटा लिया गया है।

(ख) 2 सितम्बर, 1960 ।

रेफ्रिजिरेटरों का उत्पादन

1526. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या उद्योग मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रेफ्रिजिरटरो तथा इसी प्रकार की अन्य वस्तुओ पर उत्पादन शुल्क घटाने के पश्चात् इनके उत्पादन मे कितनी प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है और

(ख) 1974-75 और 1975-76 मे इनका उत्पादन कितना था ?

उद्योग मत्रालय में राज्य मत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) अप्रैल 1976 से जुलाई, 1976 तक की चार महीने की अवधि मे गत वर्ष की इसी 4 महीने की अवधि की तुलना मे, 100 लीटर से अधिक किन्तु 165 लीटर से कम क्षमता वाले घरेलू

रेफ्रिजिरेटरों तथा वाटर कूलरों का उत्पादन लगभग 21 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है।

(ख) वर्ष 1974-75 तथा 1975-76 में रेफ्रिजिरेटरों (सभी साइज़ों के) तथा वाटर-कूलरों का उत्पादन निम्नलिखित है :—

	रफ्रिजिरेटर (सभी साइज़ों के)	वाटर कूलर
	नग	नग
1974-75	1,06,874	5046
1975-76	93,160	6699

टेलीविजन सेटों का उत्पादन

1517. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या इलेक्ट्रानिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्पादन शुल्क में घोषित की गई कमी के बाद टेलीविजन सेटों के उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1974-75 और 1975-76 के उत्पादन आकड़े क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) उत्पादन शुल्क में की गयी कमी का उल्लेख 15 मार्च, 1976 को घोषित वर्ष 1976-77 के केन्द्रीय बजट में किया गया था। अप्रैल और मई में हुए दूरदर्शन सेटों के उत्पादन के संबंध में दूरदर्शन निर्माताओं से जो विवरण प्राप्त हुआ है, उससे यह पता चलता है कि इस अवधि में हुआ उत्पादन जनवरी से मार्च, 1976 के बीच हुए उत्पादन की तुलना में 75 प्रतिशत अधिक है।

(ख)

1974-75	.	74,000 सेट
1975-76	.	87,150 सेट

सरकारी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न उपक्रमों में नियुक्त केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल

1518. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न उद्योगों में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल के कितने जवान रखे गये हैं ; और

(ख) उन पर प्रतिवर्ष कितनी राशि खर्च होती है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल की कुल संख्या 21734 है जिसे 87 विभागीय तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में तैनात किया जाता है।

(ख) 1975-76 के दौरान इस दल पर 10,36,76,530.00 रुपये की धन राशि खर्च की गई।

समाचार-पत्रों की प्रकाशन संख्या

1519. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सभी समाचार पत्रों की प्रकाशन संख्या में भारी कमी हुई है ;

(ख) क्या इसको देखते हुए उनको मिलने वाला आयातित अखबारी कागज का कोटा कम कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे आदेश जारी किये हैं अथवा कोई योजना बनाई है जिसके अन्तर्गत सभी समाचारपत्रों की प्रकाशन संख्या की जांच की जा सकती है और यदि हां, तो यह जांच-कार्य कब से शुरू हो जायेगा।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) . (क) और (ख). लाइसेंस वर्ष 1976-77 के लिए अखबारी कागज के आवंटन के लिए अब तक प्राप्त आवेदनपत्रों के अनुसार, समाचारपत्रों की प्रसार संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है। 1976-77 के लिए अखबारी कागज संबंधी नीति में भी समाचार-पत्रों के लिए 5 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त कोटे की व्यवस्था है।

(ग) प्रेस और पुस्तक रजिस्ट्रीकरण अधिनियम के खंड 19ब के अन्तर्गत समाचार-पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार को प्रसार संख्या की जांच करने का अधिकार पहले ही प्राप्त है और यह काम नियमित रूप से हो रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ समाचार-पत्रों को दिये गये अखबारी कागज के कोटे की मात्रा

1520. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्वालियर, उज्जैन, भोपाल, झांसी तथा शहडोल से प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचार-पत्रों की प्रसारण संख्या काफी बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर दिखायी गई है जब कि इनकी वास्तविक प्रकाशन संख्या काफी कम है और यदि हां, तो इस समय इनकी प्रकाशन संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) क्या इन समाचार-पत्रों को दिया जाने वाला अखबारी कागज का कोटा बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में काला बाजार में बेचा जाता है और क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे सभी मामलों की जांच कराने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) ग्वालियर और झांसी में जिन 35 समाचारपत्रों की जांच की गई, उनमें से तीन समाचारपत्रों के बारे में प्रसार संख्या आंकी गई संख्या से अधिक पाई गई थी। इन तीनों समाचारपत्रों में से किसी ने भी 1975-76 में अखबारी कागज के कोटे के लिए आवेदन नहीं किया। उज्जैन, भोपाल और शहडोल नगरों में समाचारपत्रों की प्रसार संख्या की जांच शीघ्र ही की जानी है।

(ख) काला बाजारी का कोई विशिष्ट आरोप प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Continuance of Satellite Instructional Television Experiment

1521. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) proposes to continue the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) even after the expiry of the contract with U.S.A. for the Applications Technology Satellite (ATS) until the country's own national satellite is ready;

(b) if so, whether after the expiry of the contract on the 31st July, 1976 a fresh contract has been signed with U.S.A. for extending the period of the contract till our satellite is ready; and

(c) if not, the proposal of ISRO to continue the experiment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). The Satellite Instructional Televison Experiment, which was only for a period of one year, has concluded on 31st July, 1976 and is not being continued. It is proposed to provide TV transmission to about 40 per cent of the villages covered by SITE by establishing six terrestial transmitters *i.e* one in each of the six SITE States The programmes to be telecast from these transmitters will be an extension of the programme telecast during the period of the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment with suitable modification.

Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Gujarat

1522 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the progress made with regard to the implementation of the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme in Gujarat particularly regarding minimum wages to agricultural labourers abolition of bonded labour, debt-relief to the poor, land ceiling Act, rights to share cropper and other tenants, with special reference to the districts of Surat, Mehsana and Ahmedabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE) A Statement giving the progress regarding implementation of the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme in Gujarat is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-11219/76]

Silent Valley Hydro-Electric Project

1523. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has been requested to explore possibility of executing the Silent Valley Hydro-electric project as a joint venture with other beneficiary neighbouring States; and

(b) if so, State Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A suggestion has recently been made to the Government of Kerala to consider exploring the possibility of implementing this project as a joint venture in consultation with other States who could also benefit from the power that would be available The response of the State Government is awaited

Loans to Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh

1524 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh has been receiving as loans and grants huge amounts through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and other agencies;

(b) if so the amount thereof;

(c) whether the Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh has been in litigation upto the Supreme Court against its employees; and

(d) if so, the total amount spent in litigation and result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI A. P SHARMA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

स्वास्थ्य पर शोर के कुप्रभाव को रोकने के लिये कानून

1525. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार शोर के कारण स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले बुरे प्रभाव को रोकने के लिए एक कानून बनाने का है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शंकर घोष) : (क) और (ख). इस समय इस प्रकार का कानून बनाने के लिए विधेयक पेश करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Killing of two Landless Labourers in Satem village of South Gujarat

1526. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the alleged killing of two landless labourers in Satem village of South Gujarat;

(b) if so, the action taken against the culprits;

(c) whether such incidents have been reported from other States also; and

(d) if so, the member of agricultural workers who have sacrificed their lives so far in their fight for implementation of land reforms and minimum wages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). The information asked for is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

1527. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR':

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of violations of the Foreign Exchange Regulations have been registered during the last two months against some persons including some foreigners;

(b) if so, the particulars of those persons and documents seized from them in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The number of cases taken up for enquiry by the Enforcement Directorate during June and July, 1976 or in respect of which adjudication proceedings have been initiated by it during these two months under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, is rather large. If the case about which or the person about whom further information is required, is specified then such details and particulars as can be disclosed at this stage without prejudice to the investigation of the case, can be collected and furnished.

(c) On completion of the enquiries / adjudication proceedings, appropriate action will be taken in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

Alleged theft of import baggages at Delhi airport

1528 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA
SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY·

Will the Minister of Home AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news item in a local daily of 13th June 1976 regarding 'More arrests at airport' for the alleged theft of import baggages,

(b) if so, the facts regarding arrests made in this regard, and

(c) the action taken so far to stop the thefts of import baggages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Yes Sir

(b) 16 persons have been arrested so far

(c) The International Airports Authority of India have intimated that normal security arrangements/precautions exist at the airport

खादी उद्योग का उत्थान

1529 **श्री विभूति मिश्र** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार खादी उद्योग के उत्थान के लिए कोई योजना बनाने का है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ह० पी० शर्मा) . (क) और (ख). खादी का विकास सरकार की ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के आर्थिक विकास संबंधी नीति का अभिन्न अंग रहा है। खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों का विकास करने में सहायता देने के विचार से 1957 में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की स्थापना की गई थी। खादी उद्योग संबंधी कार्यों का निष्पादन करीब 700 पंजीकृत संस्थान अभिकरणों, 24000 सहकारी समितियों, 20 राज्य खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों के माध्यम से किया जाता है। उपलब्ध निवेशों का इष्टतम उपयोग और अधिकाधिक रोजगार तथा उत्पादन सुनिश्चित करने के अलावा खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए तथा देश में खादी की बिक्री के लिए विभिन्न खादी भवनों और भण्डारों के माध्यम से पर्याप्त ध्यान देता है।

Supplementary plan submitted by Bihar for 1976-77

1530 SHRI M S PURTY Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 572 on the 28th April, 1976 regarding supplementary plan submitted by Bihar for 1976-77 and state

(a) whether a decision has been taken in the matter, and

(b) if so, an outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE) (a) and (b) The additionality of Rs 37 crores proposed by the Government of Bihar in a Supplementary Plan over and above the approved State Annual Plan of Rs 242 04 crores was examined. In view of the programme content and also keeping in mind the resources position of the State, it has not been found feasible to agree to additional outlays in the current year.

Rural electrification and energisation of tubewells in Bihar

1531. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government's attention has been drawn to news report in a local daily dated the 1st July, 1976 that lack of funds are seriously hampering the progress of rural electrification and energisation of state tubewells in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rural electrification is essentially a State programme. Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. set up in the Central Sector, gives addition loan finance to the State Electricity Board for its implementation

An outlay of Rs. 11 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan of Bihar for 1976-77 for rural electrification. This includes Rs 5 crores under the REC's Normal Programme, Rs 3 crores under M.N.P and another Rs 3 crores under the Normal Development Programme of the State Additional funds would also be available to the State from other financing institutions

Memorandum submitted by Communist Party of Tamil Nadu

1532 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of Tamil Nadu State Communist Party of India presented a memorandum to the Advisers to the Tamil Nadu Governor on 2nd July; and

(b) the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11220/76].

Technological help in respect of drug industry to developing nations

1533 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether India has achieved expertise in the manufacture of drugs and is in a position to extend technological help to the developing nations;

(b) whether India could offer facilities for training of technical personnel in the fields of pharmacy, organic chemistry and chemical engineering also; and

(c) whether any country has approached India for this sort of assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) India has achieved considerable expertise in the field of drugs and pharmaceuticals and is in a position to extend technological help to developing countries.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Cuba has approached United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) for supplying a project report for setting up of a ultipurpose pharmaceutical unit. The UNIDO has referred the matter to Government of India which is being looked into.

Earnings of Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation

1534. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the earnings of Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation have been falling steadily from 10 5 per cent in 1971-72 to 1 per cent in 1975-76;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for this; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA). (a) The earnings of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation have been falling from 10 5 per cent in 1971 72 to 2 61 per cent in 1975-76

(b) The affairs of the Corporation do not seem to have been managed wisely during this period However, some factors contributed to the working losses. During 1972-73, the State Trading Corporation withdrew from the IMPEC the business of canalisation of imported raw stock. During the period in question, the IMPEC made large investments on outright purchase of some films which did not prove profitable The IMPEC was also not able to diversify its export activities

(c) From 1974-75 onwards, different steps have been baken by the management of the IMPEC to develop the activities Agreements have been made already with Afghanistan, Burma, Iraq and Maldives for exclusive suply of films. Agreements have also been made with Oman and Libya. Efforts are being made to finalise agreements for export of films with several other countries. As canalising agency for export, the IMPEC, as the sub-agent of Film Finance Corporation, is now entitled to 2 per cent out of total of 2 half per cent of commission.

Central allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1535 SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Central allocation to different States during the last three years for the welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes;

(b) the yearly utilisation of these funds and reasons for non-utilisation; and

(c) whether schemes have been formulated to provide employment to these people during off season period and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) The information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-11221/76].

(b) The total estimated expenditure is more than initial allocation

(c) No such scheme has been formulated under the Backward Classes Sector.

Setting up of Joint power projects by Karnataka and Kerala

1536. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has approached the Union Government regarding the idea of setting up joint power projects with the Kerala State to improve the hydro-thermal balance of the region and provide security against monsoon failure; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

1537 SHRI M S. PURTY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount being incurred annually by the Central Government as well as the States Governments on scholarships for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at present; and

(b) whether Government propose to grant post-matric scholarships to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students of class XI and XII under 10+2 pattern and if so, the amount expected to be incurred on this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN): (a) There is a provision of Rs. 100 crores from the Central Government and Rs. 77 crores from the States Government funds for the award of post-matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Out of the Central Sector Programme, Rs. 10.05 crores and Rs. 13.62 crores were released to the State Government/U.T. Administration during 1974-75 and 1975-76, respectively. A sum of Rs. 14 crores has been allocated to State Governments/U.T. Administration during 1976-77 under the Central Sector Programme. In addition to this, the State Government incur expenditure every year from their own funds at the level of the committed expenditure at the end of the Fourth Plan, which is Rs. 15.40 crores annually.

Under the State Sector Programme, the respective State Govts/U.T. Admns. administer various Educational Schemes, which include award of pre-matric stipends to eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students studying in Classes I to X. The expenditure incurred on all educational schemes during 1974-75, 1975-76 and earmarked for 1976-77 under the State Sector Programme is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1974-75	971.68
1975-76	1452.66
1976-77	1570.00

(b) It has been decided that from the academic year 1975-76, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students studying in Class XI and XII under the 10 2 3 pattern of education, may be awarded post-matric scholarships under the scheme on the basis of public examination at the end of Class X of the new system of education, subject to the other conditions of eligibility prescribed under the rules of the scheme An approximate expenditure of Rs 21 crores is expected to be incurred for this purpose from 1975-76 till the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan

Shifting of Central Food Technological Research Institute, Nagpur to Mysore

1538. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift the Nagpur Station of Central Food Technological Research Institute to Mysore;

(b) if so, the need for the proposed shifting;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the employees in the matter, if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(d) how soon the final decision in the matter is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) No, Sir. However, the Executive Committee of the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore has approved that the Nagpur Experiment Station of the Institute be merged with their Bombay Experiment Station which has better facilities of equipment, apparatus and infra-structure

(b) The Nagpur Experiment Station was set up in September 1961 and at present there was not enough work-load to justify expenditure Any work relating to the area could be conveniently handled at Bombay when necessary

(c) So far no representation has been received in the matter by the Institute

(d) Does not arise

Amendment of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act

1539 SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR':
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to make some amendments to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act so as to enable Government to change the management of the mismanaged companies; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY) (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). With a view to preventing mismanagement and sickness in Industry, Government are contemplating to amend the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act so as to acquire powers, inter alia to issue a directive requiring a company owning the industrial undertaking to remove from office, the Chairman of its Board of directors, any managing or whole-time director or manager and to appoint, with the approval of the Central Government, any person in place of person so removed.

Allocation for Gujarat for Fifth Plan

1540. SHRI P. M MEHTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State has sought Rs 200 crores more Central assistance for the remaining two years of the Fifth Plan;

(b) the total amount allocated for Gujarat for Fifth Plan and the items on which it has been spent; and

(c) the schemes on which the amount asked for is likely to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) to (c). We have received no request as mentioned in (a) and accordingly (c) does not arise. With regard to (b) the size of the Annual Plans for the first three years of the Fifth Plan for Gujarat was Rs. 600.33 crores. The total size of the State's Fifth Plan outlay is in the process of finalisation. The Plan Outlay for the first two years has been spent on programmes in various sectors such as Agriculture and Allied Services Cooperation, Irrigation and Flood Control, Power, Industry and Mining, Transport and Communications, Social and Community Services, Economic Services and Scarcity expenditure.

Retirement of Government servants

1541. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of Government servants compulsorily retired during the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): Information regarding premature retirement of Central Government servants in public interest is collected for each quarter ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December. Information for the quarter ending 30th June, 1976 is not complete as it is yet to be received from many Ministries and Departments However, information has been received from most of the Ministries/Departments for the quarter ending 31st March, 1976. According to this information, during the quarter from January to March 1976, 167 Central Government servants comprising 19 in Group A, 43 in Group B, 86 in Group C and 19 in Group D. have been prematurely retired in public interest.

Use of coal instead of oil by textile mills/industries

1542. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
SHRI P. GANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether five hundred crore rupees will be saved per year if coal, instead of oil, is used to run textile mills/industries;

(b) whether industrialists are lukewarm in accepting the Centre's advice to opt for coal instead of oil; and

(c) if so, steps taken/to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. The savings of oil during 1976-77 on this account are valued at Rs. 48 crores in terms of foreign exchange.

(b) and (c). Mainly because of financial constraints, problems of space for storage of coal and atmospheric pollution from chimney smoke etc., the pace of conversion from oil to coal burning has been slow. Government is examining these aspects.

Launching of Indian National Satellite Project "INSAT"

1543. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for launching the Indian National Satellite Project "INSAT";

(b) whether the proposal is to fabricate the first national satellite for the "INSAT" system abroad; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under consideration of the Government and no final decisions have been taken so far.

Coal Mines Companies and the Companies Act

1544 SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR Will the Minister of ENERGY be please to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1076 on the 30th July, 1974 regarding Coal Mines Companies and the Companies Act and state·

(a) whether the Ministry or the Central Board has issued a similar directive to the respective Commissioners in West Bengal and Bombay, and

(b) if so the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SID DESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) The Central Board of Direct Taxes had issued instructions on 27-12-1975 to the Commissioners of Income Tax West Bengal I Bihar-I and Bombay City-I that the assessment proceedings for the relevant year in the case of the erstwhile colliery owners whose mines were nationalised under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1973 should be postponed till the end of February 1976 unless they were getting barred by time by that date

बिहार में लघु और कुटीर उद्योग की स्थापना

1545. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975–76 के दौरान बिहार राज्य के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे जिलावार लघु और कुटीर उद्योग के कितने नये एकक खोले गये, और

(ख) वर्ष 1976–77 मे कितने और नये एकक खोलने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा) : (क) बिहार राज्य मे 1975 मे स्थायी पंजीयन प्रदान किये गये लघु उद्योग एककों की जिलावार सख्या दिखाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। 1975–76 मे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे खोले गये नये लघु उद्योगों और कुटीर उद्योगो के बारे मे जिलेवार जानकारी अलग से उपलब्ध नही है।

(ख) 1976-77 मे लघु उद्योग एकक स्थापित करने के लिए कोई विशेष लक्ष्य निर्धारित नही किया गया है। किन्तु वर्ष 1976–77 के लिए बिहार सरकार के लिए 20 लाख रुपये की राशि का आवटन किया गया है जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा राज्य के औद्योगिक एककों को सहायतार्थ प्रदान की जायगी।

विवरण

बिहार राज्य मे 1975 के दौरान स्थायी पंजीयन प्रदान किये गये लघु उद्योग एककों की (जिलावार) सख्या बताने वाला विवरण।

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Allocations for Tribal Development Under Sub-Plans for Fifth Plan

1546 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked by Government for tribal development under sub-plan for tribal areas of the country in Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the total amount already spent out of the total allocation made; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to spend the rest of the money which will be available upto the end of Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) and (b). Rs. 200 crores has been provided for tribal development in the sub-plan areas of the country as Special Central Assistance during Fifth Five Year Plan. This amount will supplement the State's own efforts through the State Plan programmes. During the three years of the Plan, an amount of Rs. 65 crores has been given to the State Governments by the Centre. This amount is to be spent mainly on programmes of minor irrigation, horticulture, strengthening of cooperatives and administration in tribal areas.

(c) Allocation of funds is being made on year to year basis to tribal sub-plans from State outlays, Central programmes and other sources. So far Centre is concerned, adequate funds are being sanctioned from Special Central Assistance and flow of States outlays is being ensured during annual plan discussions with the State Governments. With a view to ensure that the flow of investment in the tribal sub-plan areas is utilised fully, a special procedure for accounting has been suggested to the State Governments Under this provision, a sub-head "Tribal Sub-Plan" will be provided in the State Budget for each major functional head. However, utilization of funds for sub-plans will largely depend on the preparedness and re-organisation of the States implementing machinery. Ministry of Home Affairs has already taken a number of steps for re-organising the administrative machinery in the States.

Refusal of Entry into Temple in Buldana District

1547 SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister for Social Welfare of Maharashtra State was refused entry into a temple at Mehckar in Buldana district;

(b) if so, the facts of the incident; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the priests?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). On 21st June, 1976, Minister for Social Welfare and Transport of Maharashtra Government alongwith his wife and some local leaders visited 'Balaji' temple at Mehckar in Buldana district. He entered the main Hall of the temple and thereafter went near the main temple-room in which the idol of Lord Balaji is kept. While the Minister was crossing the door of that room, the 'Pujari' of the temple requested him not to do so as no Hindu, except the 'Pujari', is allowed to enter into the sanctum of the temple.

(c) An offence under Sections 3(A) (B) and 10 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 has been registered. Investigation in the case is in progress.

Watch Factory in Kerala

1548. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA:
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala have submitted a proposal for establishment of a watch factory in Kerala in collaboration with H.M.T.; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A PAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Decision with regard to location of assembly units is likely to be finalised soon.

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen

1549. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Sainik Board has recently recommended the formulation of a national blue print for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen;

(b) whether Centre has issued any guide lines and laid down any uniform policy for their rehabilitation; and

(c) if so, broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). I have personally written recently to Chief Ministers of States and Lt Governors of Union Territories giving various suggestions for expediting the resettlement of ex-servicemen. Broad features of these suggestions are as follows:—

(i) Increasing reservation of posts for ex-servicemen without adversely affecting other weaker sections of the community;

(ii) Relaxation in age-limit for entry to civil services taking into account length of service in Armed Forces;

(iii) Relaxation of educational qualifications taking into account experience in the Armed Forces.

(iv) Organisational improvements for increasing the efficiency of the Sainik Boards.

(v) Setting up of homes for war-widows and dependents of ex-servicemen for providing facilities for education and training.

(vi) Priority in allotment of Ration Shops, Jai Jawan Stalls

and Kiosks and in the grant of permits for Trucks, Bus Licences, Agro-Industries etc.

Application for Licence from Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation for Manufacture of Mini Micro Computer

1550. SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation has applied for grant of licence for manufacture of Mini Micro Computer,

(b) if so, how long the application has been pending with the Ministry. and

(c) the reasons for the delay in granting the licence?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The application received on 17th July, 1974 was rejected on 16th December, 1974; the party was informed on 25th January, 1975

(c) Does not arise.

Enquiry into the Affairs of Philips, Dunlop and Good Year

1551. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any enquiry into the multinational companies like Philips, Dunlop, Goodyear, exporting at a very low price and selling at a very high price in Europe, thereby getting a large foreign exchange for their parent company abroad; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prevent this malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No specific enquiry into any under-invoicing in exports by these Companies has been made.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Radios Manufactured by Philips India

1552 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is a big difference in the export and the internal price of the radios manufactured by Philips India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to sell the radios abroad with a proper price to earn more foreign exchange?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Nomination of Government Directors to the Cooperative Bodies

1553. SHRI P R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments are nominating Government directors in a big way to the cooperative bodies in some of the States; and

(b) whether this type of nomination has not adversely affected the proper functioning of the cooperatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). All the State cooperative laws provide for the State Government's nomination of its Directors on the Board of Management of cooperatives, to whose share capital the Government has made contribution. The nomination varies from State to State, but generally it is three Directors or a third of the total strength of the Board of Directors, whichever is less. A few State laws, however, provide for a larger number of Government nominees on the Board of Management of those cooperatives which are in receipt of substantial assistance from the Government. On a careful review of the working of this system, Central guidelines have recently been issued to the States, which suggest *inter-alia* that there need be no such nomination by the Government if its contribution to a society's equity is less than a third of the total amount. It has also been suggested that the nominations should not under any circumstances exceed 5 or one half of the Board whichever is less.

Separate Plan for Science and Technology

1554. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a separate plan for Science and Technology;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the progress made, so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) and (b). The Fifth Five Year Plan contains, as an integral part, the Science and Technology (S&T) Plan. The details of the Science and Technology (S & T) Plan in terms of objectives and projects are given in the two volumes brought out by National Committee on Science and Technology which were placed on the Table of the House on 26th March, 1974.

(c) Steps towards implementation of the S & T Projects have been taken. The actual expenditure under the Plan during 1974-75 towards these programmes was Rs. 69 crores and the estimated expenditure during 1975-76 was approximately Rs. 113 crores. The Budget allocation for 1976-77 is Rs. 156 crores.

Issue of Licences and Letters of Intent

1555. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences and letters of intent granted in the current year and the items and capacities covered by them;

(b) the number of letters of intent converted into licences; and

(c) number of letters of intent/licences cancelled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) 342 industrial licences and 225 letters of intent were issued under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during January—June, 1976. Details of these industrial licences and letters of intent including item of manufacture and capacity etc. are being published in "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", "Indian Trade Journal", "Journal of Industry and Trade" and "Monthly List of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) 256 letters of intent were converted into industrial licences during the period January—June, 1976 against letters of intent issued during the current year as well as earlier years.

(c) 333 letters of intent and 57 industrial licences were cancelled/revoked during January—June, 1976 out of those issued during the current and earlier years.

Violation of Code of Conduct for the Press by Newspapers and periodicals

1556. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Newspapers, periodicals and handouts are writing articles or publishing news against the Emergency or other related matters for which Government has announced a Code of Conduct to be observed by the Newspapers and periodicals;

(b) if so, the action taken against them for violation of the same;

(c) the number of Editorial and Printing Staff arrested or against whom action has been taken during the last six months; and

(d) the number of such papers which have been stopped by Government or ban put on them by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (d). The press is, by and large, observing self-discipline. Whenever prejudicial or objectionable matter has been published necessary legal action has been taken. No staff of newspapers have, however, been arrested on the orders of Central Government authorities. It has been ascertained that the publication of five newspapers has been prohibited by State Governments. The Code of Ethics has not been prepared by Government but by the Central Committee of Editors and the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference for self-regulation.

ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन

1557. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :
श्री शशि भूषण :

क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में इस समय कौन-कौन सी कम्पनियां प्रतिवर्ष कितने-कितने ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन कर रही हैं तथा उनकी निर्धारित क्षमता क्या है ;

(ख) विभिन्न ट्रैक्टरों के मूल्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सस्ते मूल्य के ट्रैक्टर बनाने का है जिससे सीमान्त और छोटे किसानों को लाभ मिल सके ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख). आवश्यक जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दी जाती है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी 11222/76] ।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Setting up of Branch Offices by Electronics Trade Technology Development Corporation in Moscow and Warsaw

1558. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electronics Trade Technology Development Corporation propose to establish its branch offices in Moscow and Warsaw; and

(b) if so, the functions of these Branches?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. A branch office has already been established in Warsaw in March, 1976 and an office in Moscow is likely to be set up soon.

(b) These branch offices will primarily attend to trade with East Europe and U.S.S.R. For this purpose they will co-ordinate the import and export activities of the corporation, gather and furnish market intelligence both ways, and arrange and take part in Exhibitions/Trade Fairs/Buyer Saller meets etc. They are also to furnish full and updated information on developments in technology in East Europe and the U.S.S.R. respectively to enable meaningful decisions on technology acquisition for manufacturing activities in India.

Development of Marine Technology in India

1559. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Economic and Scientific Research Foundation has called for rapid development of marine technology in India to exploit vast marine resources; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) Yes, Sir.

In its publication "Impact of Science and Technology (1976), the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation, New Delhi, has stressed the importance of the development of technology for marine resources exploitation.

(b) Government is conscious of the importance exploitation of our marine resources. The draft Science and Technology Plan prepared by the NCST which was placed on the Table of this House on 26-3-1974 identifies a number of programmes for development of marine technology aimed at the exploitation of offshore oil, food and marine resources, etc.

Recommendations made in Baxi Commission Report

1560. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Baxi Commission Report has been submitted to the Government;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations made; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Baxi Commission has submitted its Report to the Government of Gujarat. The Report is under consideration of the State Government.

Manufacture and export of Diesel Engines

1561. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of diesel engines manufactured in India during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76;

(b) the number of diesel engines exported during these years; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The number

of diesel engines manufactured in the organised sector is as under:—

1973-74	....	1,45,954 Nos.
1974-75	....	1,14,925 Nos.
1975-76	....	1,41,678 Nos.

Production in the small sector is estimated to be of the order of 1,00,000 Nos. per annum.

(b) and (c). Export figures available are in terms of value, inclusive for spares and engine parts. The value of exports and foreign exchange earned was Rs. 8.13 crores for 1973-74, Rs. 19.11 crores for 1974-75, and is estimated at Rs. 28.50 crores for 1975-76.

Steep increase in Power Generation during the year 1975-76

1562 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been steep increase in the power generation in the country during the year 1975-76;

(b) if so, the extent of increase achieved during 1975-76 in comparison to the preceding two years; and

(c) to what extent the demand of power is being met for different purposes in various States (State-wise)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The total power generation in the country during 1975-76 was 13 per cent higher then in 1974-75 and 20 per cent higher than in 1973-74.

(c) By and large power requirements, including those of the priority sectors of the economy, are being met in all the States, except in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and the N. E. Region where varying degrees of restriction on maximum demand and/or energy are in force. The details of power cuts and restrictions in force in these States are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-11223/76]. Power cuts on industries and tea factories in Lower Assam have been lifted from August 11 till the end of September, 1976.

News item "T.V. May Cause Fits in Children"

1563. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in a local daily under the caption "T.V. may cause fits in children";

(b) whether Government have made any study into the matter; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has made no study. Such views, at this stage, can not be considered conclusive or authoritative.

(c) Does not arise.

Support to the Proposal of Non-Aligned Countries Conference on Press Agencies Pool by European Countries

1564. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals formulated at the Ministerial Conference of non-aligned countries on Press Agencies Pool held recently in New Delhi to promote cooperation in the field of mass media among non-aligned nations have been enthusiastically welcomed by the press in most Asian, African and South American countries;

(b) whether besides Yugoslavia, any other countries in Europe have supported the move; and

(c) if so, the names of those countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The move has been commended in certain British and French papers.

Time taken for Commissioning of a Power Plant

1565. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the time taken for commissioning of a power plant from the date of according sanction; and

(b) the average time taken in countries like U.K. and U.S.A.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The time taken for commissioning the first unit of a hydro-electric plant from the date of sanction normally varies from 5-8 years in India depending upon the extent to which project has been investigated. The time taken for commissioning thermal power plants has in the past varied from 4 to 6 years from the date of sanction.

(b) The average time taken in countries like the U.S.A. and U.K. in less but is not comparable with Indian conditions where, among other things, equipment delivery time, construction practices are quite different and heavily mechanised.

National Policy on Edible Oils

1566. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to evolve a national policy on edible oils;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The formulation of a national edible oil plan is under consideration of Government and the details thereof are being worked out. It is envisaged that the plan would assess the domestic requirements of edible fats and oils of the country, both of domestic consumers and industrial users, take into account oilseeds crop prospects for the year, the import and export programmes, and ensure availablity of edible oils and vanaspati on regular basis and at reasonable prices.

Lamp Industry

1567. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lamp Industry in the country is facing crisis because of serious competition with the foreign companies working in India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to boost up the indigenous producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The production of GLS Lamps in the organised sector from 1972-73 to 1975-76 has been around 132 million nos. per annum except during 1973-74 when it dropped to 117.4 million nos. In the case of Fluorescent Tubes, however, the production has increased from 12.17 million nos. during 1972-73 to 17.40 million nos. during 1975-76. Government has not also received any representation from any quarters about accumulation of huge stocks of electric lamps with the manufacturers.

Under the Industrial Licensing Policy of 1973, foreign companies/Large Houses are not eligible to enter "Electrical Lamps" industry except when their production is predominently for exports. Further GLS Lamp Industry has now been de-licensed, which exemption however is not available to foreign companies Large Houses.

दिल्ली में तांगे

1568. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीन वर्ष पूर्व दिल्ली में कितने तांगे थे ;

(ख) इस समय दिल्ली में कितने तांगे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या दिल्ली में तांगों को समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार तीन वर्ष पहले दिल्ली में तांगों की संख्या 2495 थी। इस समय इनकी संख्या 2273 है।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

Financial assistance to D.A.V.P and State Governments for releasing advertisements to Small and Rural Newspapers

1569. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the financial assistance given to D.A.V.P., public sector and State Governments for releasing advertisements to the small and rural newspapers annually?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): Under latest decisions, DAVP have been authorised to select papers to which advertisements are to be released on behalf of Ministries, Departments, public sector undertaking and autonomous bodies of the Central Government. In accordance with Government policy, DAVP are to accord weightage to small and medium newspapers in this matter. DAVP is an attached office of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The funds at its disposal are not in terms of assistance. No assistance is required to be given to Public Sector Undertakings and State Governments.

Training Schools for Journalists

1570. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some training schools for Journalists in English, Hindi and other regional languages;

(b) If so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the particulars of efforts made for encouragement of Journalism in Hindi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of some of the Institutions providing training and diploma or degree courses in Journalism is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No LT-11224/76].

(c) For the training of Journalists working on Hindi newspapers, a course was conducted by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication in February, 1975 The Institute is a registered Society funded fully by Government.

Premature Retirement Cases to be Considered by Administrative Tribunal

1571 SHRI R S PANDEY
SHRI N E HORO

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether representatives of Central Government employees have urged the Government to empower the administrative tribunal to go into cases of premature retirement; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEVELOPMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is considering the matter.

Grants of Pension to Freedom Fighters from Kerala

1572 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons who received political pensions from Kerala, up-to-date, District-wise;

(b) the number of applications at present under consideration in this regard, and

(c) the reasons for the delay in deciding the remaining applications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN): (a) The information is given in the attached statement

(b) and (c) No application is pending consideration However, 3767 applications have been filed for want of documentary evidence and the applicants informed As soon as the required information is received, the pension will be sanctioned in eligible cases

Statement

Statement showing the number of cases in which pension has been sanctioned (District-wise)

S No	Name of the district	Number of cases
1.	Alleppey	223
2	Cannanore	430
3	Ernakulam	143
4	Idikki	33
5	Kottayam	84
6	Kozhikode	275
7.	Malapuram	87
8.	Palghat	176
9.	Quilon	264
10.	Trichur	181
11.	Trivandrum	255
	TOTAL	2152

C. B. I. Enquiry into Baroda Dynamite Case

1573. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry by C.B.I. into the Baroda Dynamite case has been completed; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes Sir

(b) Investigation has revealed that in pursuance of a criminal conspiracy with others, George Fernandes procured large quantities of dynamic and accessories. The object was to overawe the Government by Sabotage by blowing up road and rail bridges to disrupt communications and create conditions of chaos and anarchy.

A chargesheet is expected to be filed shortly.

दिल्ली में स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के लिये गृह

1574. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी गृह में रहने वाले स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा आरम्भ में इसमें कितने व्यक्तियों के लिए रहने की व्यवस्था थी ;

(ख) क्या महिला स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को यह सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) दिल्ली में इस समय निम्नलिखित स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी गृह में प्रवेश दिया गया है:—

(1) श्री भगवान दत्त
(2) श्री रामजीलाल बन्धू
(3) श्री फकीरभाई गोविन्दभाई पटेल
(4) श्री नरेन्द्र नाथ तुली
(5) श्री पेदीपोट्टी सुब्बाराव
(6) श्री पी० एस० नारायणन्
(7) श्री भूपेन्द्र चन्द्र मजुमदार
(8) श्री किशोरी लाल सक्सेना
(9) श्री परमानन्द
(10) श्री हारू मल
(11) श्री वेकन्त राय रायसम

गृह में केवल 25 स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के रहने की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) महिला स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी भी, जो अपेक्षित शर्तों को पूरा करती हैं, गृह में प्रवेश के लिये पात्र है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Royalty of Foreign Trade Marks

1575. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether royalty for the use of foreign trade marks, direct or indirect, is allowed;

(b) if not, how many foreign trade marks are still continuing on the basis of consideration and by what date they will be discontinued; and

(c) what are the foreign trade marks marketed for direct/indirect consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE): (a) According to the present policy, the Government insists, while approving of foreign collaboration arrangements that foreign trade marks should not ordinarily be used in internal trade although there is no objection to their being used on goods meant for exports. There can therefore be no question of payment of royalty for use of trade marks in so far as goods manufactured and sold internally under arrangements approved by the Government are concerned. It is however likely that in some of the older collaboration agreements, the foreign collaborators had permitted the use of their trade marks as a part of the know-how agreement, but by and large, no separate payment for the use of the trade marks alone seems to have been approved. When these older agreements come up for renewal, the question of continued use of foreign trade marks involving payment, if any, will no doubt be looked into, and the current policy of the Government in regard to this matter enforced. Certain old established foreign majority companies are also known to be using the trade marks belonging to their foreign principals, but no payment for the use of the trade marks is stated to be made for that purpose.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the Reserve Bank of India and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Government's decision not to raise Coal Prices

1576. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to raise coal prices; and

(b) if so, whether coal industry will be able to meet its costs?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The Government have decided to continue the existing pithead (F.O.R.) prices of coal and coke upto 31st March, 1977.

(b) The coal companies have represented that the present price structure is not remunerative. Efforts are however being made to economise wherever possible and to improve productivity so that the losses are kept to the minimum.

Central and State Level Coordination Committee for Sick Industries

1577. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State-level Coordination Committees are being set up to tackle the growing problems of the sick as well as closed units in the small scale sector in the country;

(b) if so, in what ways are they supposed to function and help the sick/closed units and what remedial measures would they be able to take to nurse the units; and

(c) whether a Central-level Coordination committee would also be set up to consider and suitably advise on general problems, industry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State level coordination Committees have been constituted for involving all the concerned Governmental agencies and financial institutions for taking appropriate action for rehabilitating sick units by providing necessary assistance required in the fields of marketing, finance, management etc. in an integrated manner.

(c) No, Sir. The Office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), however, will be review-

ing the deliberations of the State-level Coordination Committees and will initiate corrective measures wherever necessary.

Setting up of Polytechnology Clinic in Bombay by C.S.I.R.

1578. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Polytechnology clinic is proposed to be set up in Bombay by the C. S .I. R. in collaboration with the Directorate of Industries, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, what will be the scope and function of the clinic, the estimated annual expenditure of the proposed clinic and who will bear it; and

(c) whether there are any such clinics in the country; if so, how many and how they are functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SHANKAR GHOSE): (a) The State Government of Maharashtra have approached the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to set up a polytechnology Centre in Bombay. The matter is under consideration.

(b) A polytechnology clinic is in the nature of diagonistic, information and direction centre for the group of industries in a particular area. It serves as a link with the industries and institutions in the State on one hand and the CSIR Laboratories on the other. It is set up in collaboration with the State Government and Associations of Industries and Chambers of Commerce. The estimated expenditure is about Rs. One Lakh per year in the first phase. The expenditure has to be shared by CSIR and the State (Government and Industry jointly) on a 50 : 50 basis.

(c) Yes, Sir. There are four polytechnology clinics already functioning at Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Patna and Bhopal. Most of these have recently been established—their working will be evaluated in due course.

Tribal Welfare Programme in Bihar

1579. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: SOKHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the actual implementation of Tribal Welfare Programme in the tribal areas like Chotanagpur in Bihar would commence;

(b) whether the sub-plans of the tribal areas in many States and Union territories have not been finalised; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SHANKAR GHOSE): (a) The tribal welfare programmes have already been under implementation in tribal areas including Bihar tribal areas.

(b) and (c). All the 18 States/Union Territories have submitted their draft sub-plans. These have been examined and discussed in the Planning Commission from time to time and recommendations for finalisation have been sent to the respective State Governments. The tribal sub-plans of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kernataka, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa, Daman and Diu have been finalised. The States/Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are revising their sub-plans as per Planning Commission's recommendations.

Export of Electronic Equipments by Bharat Electronics Limited

1580. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Limited, (BEL) is in a position to export electronic equipments;

(b) if so, whether any order has been secured by BEL during the current year and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) currently has orders for about Rs. 31 crores worth of electronic equipment (consisting mostly of Radars) to be delivered in a three year period starting April 1976, as also, orders for Rs. 45 lakhs of electronic components to be executed during 1976-77.

(c) The value of exports executed by BEL in the first 4 months of the current financial year, i e. April to July, 1976, has been Rs 1.32 crores The total foreign exchange likely to be earned by the Company during the financial year 1976-77 as a whole, is expected to be Rs. 9 5 crores. On the orders on hand, BEL will earn about Rs. 32 crores in foreign exchange over the next 3 years from April, 1976.

Shifting of Army Cadet College of Pune

1581. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:
SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleasd to state:

(a) whether the Army Cadet College of Pune is proposed to be shifted to some other place; and

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) and (b). There is no such plan at present.

Thermal and Hydraulic Energy Projects in Maharashtra

1582. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will he Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the thermal and hydraulic energy projects sanctioned in Maharashtra during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77;

(b) the capacity of each of these projects and when are they expected to be completed; and

(c) what is the amount of the Central aid in each case in the form of loan and subsidy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The thermal projects sanctioned for Maharashtra during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 are shown in the statement enclosed. No hydro-electric project has been sanctioned in these years in Maharashtra.

All the sanctioned schemes are included in the State Plan for which the extent of Central assistance is determined on an overall basis without specific reference to Power Projects.

Statement

Thermal projects sanctioned in Maharashtra during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Unit size	Likely date of commissioning
During the Year 1974-75			
1.	Nasik T.P.S. Stage-II	1×210	March 1979
2.	Bhusawal T. P. S. Extension	1×210	March 1979.
During the Year 1975-76			
	NIL.		
During the Year 1976-77			
1.	Chandrapura T.P.S. Stage-I	2×210	First unit in 1980-81 and the second unit in 1981-82.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नये रेडियो स्टेशन

1583. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में नये रेडियो स्टेशन खोलने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस प्रस्ताव को कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश में कुमाऊं/गढ़वाल क्षेत्र के लिए एक नया रेडियो स्टेशन एक उच्च शक्ति वाले मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमिटर और स्टूडियो सहित नजीबाबाद में स्थापित किया जा रहा है। नजीबाबाद के ट्रांसमिटर के लिए स्थानीय भाषाओं में कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए पौडी और अल्मोड़ा में भी स्टूडियो स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। राज्य में कोई और नया केन्द्र स्थापित करने की फिलहाल कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ग) नजीबाबाद का केन्द्र इस वर्ष के अन्त तक चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है। पौडी के स्टूडियो के लिए स्थान ले लिया गया है और अल्मोड़ा के लिए स्थान का सर्वेक्षण हो रहा है। तथापि, धन की कमी के कारण इन दोनों योजनाओं को छठी योजना में ले लिए जाने की सम्भावना है।

Investment by Western Industrialist

1584 SHRI H N MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether at the invitation of F I.C.C.I. 400 industrialists from Western Countries would visit India to invest in India and as well have technological collaboration in the industry,

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

(c) Government's reaction thereon; and

(d) how far it would affect the indigenous technology of India which also needs to be applied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B. P. MAURYA). (a) and (b). In connection with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Chairman of the Celebrations Committee has met the representatives of Chambers of Commerce and other organisations in foreign countries and has requested them to send businessmen's delega-

tions to visit India in the last week of November so as to acquaint them with the capabilities that have been developed in the fields of engineering, consultancy, civil engineering, and construction, and our capacity to export manufactured goods of quality.

(c) To the extent to which these will help bridge the information and knowledge gap of foreign businessmen, Government has no objection to such visits.

(d) Government's policy towards foreign investment continues to be highly selective and aims at filling technological gaps and expanding exports. Therefore, foreign investment is allowed where the technology to be imported is highly sophisticated or has not been developed indigenously.

Effect of Central Purchase Policy on West Bengal Industry

1585. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government has made a representation recently to Central Government that its purchase policy hits West Bengal;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether the three member Central team which is to assess the working of the various industrial units of the Eastern Region will look into the problems of West Bengal industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Appointment of Vigilance Officers in Ministries and Public Undertakings

1586. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to appoint whole-time vigilance officers in the Ministries and Public Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Chief Vigilance Officers are appointed by concerned Ministries and Public Undertakings; and, having regard to the need for economy, whole-time appointments are made, where necessary, depending, among other considerations, upon the work-load involved, including that of preventive vigilance.

Negotiations with Electricity Board Employees for revision of wages

1587. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the recent Conference of Chairmen of the State Electricity Boards, the question of opening negotiations with their respective employees on the subject of wage-revision was discussed;

(b) if so, whether any decision was reached; and

(c) whether the Central Government has issued any directives or guidelines to the State Electricity Boards in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Uplift of Villages by Industrial Houses

1588. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the big industrial houses were requested to adopt one village each for uplift;

(b) whether the appeal equally applies to public sector undertakings; and

(c) if so, the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise .

Uranium deposits in Karnataka and U.P.

1589. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uranium has recently been found in two villages of Chickmagalur District in Karnataka and in some parts of U. P.;

(b) whether Department of Atomic Energy has taken up exploratory work; and

(c) if so, outcome thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICES AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Promising occurrences of uranium have been located in the vicinity of Kalasapura and Devagondanahalli villages of Chikmagalur District, Karnataka and some indications of uranium have been found near Beleshwar, Kemrasaur and Ingedinala localities in Tehri District, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The occurrences are being investigated in detail by the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy. The potentialities of the areas will be known on completion of the investigations.

भारत में पुनः बसने वाले विदेशों से लौटे भारतीय व्यक्ति

1590. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में विदेशों से लौटे कितने भारतीय पुनः भारत में बसे हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने भारतीय नागरिकता पुनः प्राप्त की है और ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जो अन्य देशों की नागरिकता को रखते हुए अब भी भारत में रह रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) :(क) और (ख) . ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि अधिकांश राष्ट्रमण्डलीय देशों के नागरिकों को भारत में आने तथा ठहरने के लिये वीजा की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक ऐसे 19 व्यक्तियों को (जो 1973, 74 तथा 75 में भारत आये थे) नागरिकता अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 5(1)(ए) के अधीन भारतीय नागरिकता प्राधिकृत की है ।

Monazite and Ilmenite Minerals in Orissa

1591. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether rare minerals Monazite and Ilmenite are available in the State of Orissa;

(b) whether these minerals are required for Trombay, and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no immediate requirement of these minerals at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay.

(c) Indian Rare Earths Limited, a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy, is setting up an integrated industrial complex for the commercial exploitation of these mineral deposits

Cost of power generation of D.V.C. Thermal and Hydro-Power Plants

1592 SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the average cost (per unit) of generation of power in the DVC Thermal and Hydro-power plants, year-wise, from 1974 to 1976,

(b) the average price (per unit) at which electricity has been and is being supplied by the DVC to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, year-wise, from 1974 to 1976;

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation has recently substantially enhanced electricity rates for industrial, commercial and domestic consumers; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) As intimated by the DVC, the average cost of generation of power in ther thermal and hydro-power plants during the last 3 years was as follows:—

Year	Thermal	Hydro	Overall
	(Paise per Kwh.)		
1973-74	7 500	7·455	7·496
1974-75	8·561	9·839	8·650
1975-76	Not available.		

(b) The average price of electricity supplied by DVC to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation in the last 3 years was as follows —

Year	Paise per kwh
1973-74	8·477
1974-75	10·492
1975-76	16·185

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The revision of tariff by a licensee is governed by the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and is a matter for the licensee and the State Government to consider

Report of Bhabatosh Dutta Committee on newspaper economy

1539. SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE Will the Minister of INFORMA-

TION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when exactly the report of the Bhabatosh Dutta Committee on "newspaper economy" was submitted to the Government;

(b) the main recommendations of the Committee and which of them have been considered/accepted by the Government;

(c) which of the accepted recommendations have been implemented so far;

(d) whether Committee's recommendation regarding "delinking of the press from the business houses" has been accepted by Government; and

(e) if so, when the said recommendation is expected to be given effect to?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA). (a) The Report of Dr Bhabatosh Datta Committee on newspaper economy was submitted to Government on the 14th January, 1975.

(b) to (e). The main recommendations are contained in the Report which was laid on the Table of the House on 7th March, 1975. The Report is under active consideration and a Statement in this regard will be laid on the Tabe of the House in due course.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्धकों एवं उसके कर्मचारियों की यूनियन के बीच विवाद

1594. श्री हीरा लाल डोडा : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्धकों तथा इसके कर्मचारियों की यूनियन के बीच औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कितने मामले विभिन्न अधिकारियों के विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) क्या उनके विवाद केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं अथवा दिल्ली प्रशासन के ; और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त भाग (ख) के बारे में एक अपील उच्चतम न्यायालय के विचाराधीन है जिसमें एक पक्ष भवन के प्रबन्धक और दूसरा पक्ष कर्मचारी यूनियन है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) : (क) दो।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Development of Ancillary Industries by NEPA Newsprint

1595. SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepa Newsprint had previously agreed to develop four ancillary industries but later dropped three of them and have decided to take up manufacture themselves;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) the position of the ancillaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The Nepa Mills had earlier proposed to develop ancillary industries like alum lime, chipper knives, gray castings, special nut bolts etc. However, there was no response from the perspective entre-

preneurs and Nepa Mills, had to set up a few country Kilns on their own as stand-by units. The mills are getting a lot of engineering items including fabrication done in the existing factories of the neighbouring towns to meet a number of their requirements. The Nepa Mills are in touch with the Small Scale Industries Promotion and Ancillary Industries Development Wings of the Madhya Pradesh Government and the Reserve Bank of India, Bhopal, regarding the seting up of ancillary industries.

Defence Vehicle Factory at Jabalpur

1596. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur is not allowing 10 per cent price preference to all its ancillary units; and

(b) whether sufficient work is given to the units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VITHAL GADGIL): (a) Vehicle Facotry Jabalpur is allowing price preference upto 10 per cent for the supply orders placed on its ancillary units in accordance with the guidelines of the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

(b) All the ancillary units which have established manufacturing activity for Vehicle Factory's items have been given adequate work by the Factory.

Preservation of Ashes/Remains of Netaji brought from Tokyo

1597. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have brought part of the ashes/remains of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from Tokyo to India as suggested by Khosla Commission; and

(b) when these precious remains will be taken to Calcutta and other parts of India for exhibition and preservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir. The Khosla Commission did not make any such recommendation; nor has the Government taken any decision in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Fishing Vessels off on Gujarat Coast

1598 SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign fishing vessels are operating within our territorial waters off the Gujarat coast;

(b) if so, whether any foreign fishing vessels have been seized off the Gujarat coast recently;

(c) the names of the countries to whom they belong; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent such intrusions?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): Yes, Sir. Some cases of foreign fishing vessels operating off Saurashtra coast have come to our notice.

(b) Two foreign vessels were seized in January 1976 by Customs/Police authorities.

(c) Both the vessels belonged to Pakistan.

(d) To discourage such intrusions the owners-occupants of the apprehended Boats are prosecuted in courts by the Civil Administration. All efforts are made to prevent such instrusions by deploying as many Patrol vessels as may be available for this purpose.

Municipal Communes in Pondicherry

1599. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the life term of the Municipal Communes in Pondicherry has been extended; and

(b) whether any representation has been received by the Government from the public or from any association to dissolve them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The term of office of the councillors of the existing Municipal and Commune Panchayat Councils in Pondicherry has been extended upto 30th June, 1977.

(b) The Government has received copy of a resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the Pondicherry Territorial Congress (Organisation) urging the dissolution of the existing councils.

आई० एस० आई० चिन्ह के दुरुपयोग पर जुर्माना

1600. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आई०एस०आई० के चिन्ह के दुरुपयोग के मामले में जुर्माने की राशि को बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यह कब से लागू होगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० वी० मौर्य) (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). दण्ड बढ़ाने सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों को सरकार ने अभी तक स्वीकृति नहीं दी है। स्वीकृति मिल जाने पर संसद से भारतीय मानक संस्था (चिन्ह प्रमाणांकन) अधिनियम, 1952 में संशोधन करने के लिए कहा जाएगा। संसद द्वारा अधिनियम में संशोधन की स्वीकृति मिल जाने के बाद वे लागू होंगे।

12.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF TRIVENI STRUCTURALS LTD., NAINI FOR 1974-75, STATEMENT, TRACTORS (DISTRIBUTION AND SALE) CONTROL (3RD AMDT.) ORDER, 1976 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CONTROLLER GENERAL OF PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS FOR THE YEAR 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of Triveni Structurals Limited, Naim, Allahabad, for the year 1974-75.

(ii) Annual Report of the Triveni Structurals Limited, Naini, Allahabad, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents

[Shri T. A. Pai]

mentioned at (1) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11199/76.]

(3) A copy of the Tractors (Distribution and Sale) Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 362(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1976, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11200/76.]

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks for the year 1975-76, under section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-11201/76.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF CONTROLLER GENERAL OF PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS FOR 1975-76, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT, 1961, STATEMENTS ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks for the year 1975-76 under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 119 of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1961, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu:—

(i) G.O. Ms. 616 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 25th December, 1974 making certain amendments to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Rules, 1963.

(ii) G.O. Ms. 487 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 19th November, 1975 making certain amendments to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Rules, 1963.

(iii) G.O. Ms. 596 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 31st December, 1975 making certain amendment to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Apex Societies (Management and Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1974.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

(4) A statement, (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the above Notifications.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11202/76].

(5) (i) A copy of the Notification No. G.O. Ms. 597 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 31st December, 1975 making certain amendments to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Land Development Banks (Miscellaneous Provisions) Rules, 1970 under sub-section (2) of section 38A of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative and Development Banks Act, 1934 read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining

the reasons for not laying the above Notification.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. *LT-11203/76*].

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDIT REPORTS OF CSIR AND NRDC & STATEMENTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1975.

(2) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74.

(3) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the report mentioned at (1) above.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Audit Report mentioned at (2) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11204/76].

(6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619(A) of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11205].

ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION FOR 1974-75 UPSC (EXEMPTION FROM CONSULTATION) AMDT. REGULATIONS, 1976, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): On behalf of Shri Om Mehta, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual General Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the year 1974-75. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11206/76].

(2) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1063 in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1976, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution together with an explanatory memorandum [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11207/76].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Tenth Amendment Regulations, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 752(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1976.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 1976, published in Notification No G.S.R. 753(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1976.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixteenth Amendment Regulations, 1976, published in

[Shri Sankar Ghose]

Notification No. G.S.R. 2091 in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1976.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixteenth Amendment Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2092 in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1976.

(v) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R 2143 in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1976.

[*Placed in Library See* No. LT-11208/76].

(4) A statement (as on 20th August, 1976) (Hindi and English versions) showing the decisions taken on certain recommendations in the various Reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission and the implementation of these decisions. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11209/76].

NAVY (PENSION) NINTH AMDT. REGULATIONS, 1976

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Pension) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 201 in Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 1976, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11210/76].

PUBLIC NOTICES RE. IMPORT POLICY FOR NEWSPRINT FOR 1976-77 AND ENTITLEMENT TO NEWSPAPERS/PERIODICALS ETC. OF NEWSPRINT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(1) Public Notice No. 76-ITC (PN)/76 dated the 2nd August, 1976 containing the Import Policy for newsprint for the year 1976-77.

(2) Public Notice No. 1-PR-NP/76 dated the 2nd August, 1976 notifying the basis of entitlement to newspapers/periodicals and other consumers of newsprint.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11211/76].

ANNUAL REPORT OF UGC FOR 1974-75

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission for the year 1974-75, under section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11212/76].

12.24 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 24th August, 1976, agreed without any amendment to the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th August, 1976."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on

the 24th August, 1976, agreed without any amendment to the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Acquisition of Shares) Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th August, 1976."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th August, 1976, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.25 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Fifty-second Report

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR (Karimganj): I beg to present the Fifty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Delhi Administration.

12.25-1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Seventeenth Report

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi): I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R GOKHALE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 and make certain consequential amendments in the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 and to make certain consequential amendments in the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I introduce the Bill.

12.26 hrs.

LABOUR PROVIDENT FUND LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Mr. SPEAKER The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 25-8-1976.

[Mr. Speaker]

Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and the Income-tax Act, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I introduce* the Bill.

STATEMENT RE. LABOUR PROVIDENT FUND LAWS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1976

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Labour Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976.

12.27 hrs.

METAL CORPORATION (NATIONALISATION AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) BILL

MR SPEAKER: The House will now take up for consideration and passing the Metal Corporation (Nationalisation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill. The time allotted is two hours.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): I beg to move†

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over of the management of the undertaking of the Metal Corporation, after such undertaking is deemed to have been transferred to, and re-vested in, the said Corporation, and for the subsequent acquisition of the undertaking of the Metal Corporation for the purpose of enabling the Central Government, in the public interest, to exploit to the fullest extent possible, the zinc and lead deposits in and around Zawar area in the State of Rajasthan and to utilise those minerals in such manner as to subserve the common good, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

This Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance promulgated in this behalf on 2nd August, 1976. This has two important features and two important legal stages also. First, in Chapter II of the Ordinance under Sec. 4 after repealing the 1966 Act with effect from the same day, 2nd August, 1976, the undertaking was restored to, and re-vested in, the MCI, but simultaneously it was taken over in respect of management by the Government, and the management stood transferred and vested in the Central Government again from 2nd August, 1976.

Another important feature of the law is that this management period continued upto 1-8-76. During this period, the Metal Corporation of India continued to be the owner of the undertaking, but Government remained in management of the undertaking and an administrator was appointed by the Government Therefore, the Metal Corporation of India had been deprived of the management of this undertaking for that period, from 22nd October 1965 to 1st August, 1976. Therefore, it was required that a reasonable amount should be paid in lieu of this deprivation of management to the company. For this both the Ordinance in sec. 10 and the Bill in cl 10 make a provision of Rs. 11.39 lakhs per annum to be paid to the company. This amount is being paid according to well established norms and standards, which had been decided by the government. The second stage comes from 2nd August 1976.

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*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Under clause 7, the management of the Metal Corporation of India is being transferred and vested absolutely in the Central Government and in common parlance this is called pre-nationalisation period; two specific amounts are provided and provision has been made in the Bill; it was in the Ordinance also. The amount which will be paid to the company will be Rs. 1.98 crores. This is the total amount for the acquisition of the property and the amount in lieu of management which the central government has taken over will be Rs. 321 lakhs. This is being done keeping in view the amendment which was made under article 31(2) of the Indian Constitution. This figure has also been worked out after careful examination by the department in consultation with the law department and the finance department; this is in accordance with the standard practice in this regard.

The urgency for the issue of the Ordinance taking over the management of the company has been clearly indicated in the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill. The company are producing zinc and lead, minerals which are important raw materials for the economic development of our country. We found that the company had prepared a plan of expansion and the government was very keen that those strategic minerals for the development of our economy should be produced quickly. We should try to mobilise all resources and see to it that we are able to meet our internal or domestic requirements but unfortunately the company was not taking any action and the expansion programme was held up or a long time. Perhaps the company was also not in a position financially, to invest further. Therefore, the government decided to acquire this undertaking. When this undertaking was acquired, at that time according to the Act that was passed by this august House, there was a provision that the government and the company should mutually agree or compensation to be paid to the undertaking. Unfortunately when the offer of Rs. 1.98 crores was made to the company, there was no response from the company for a long time and ultimately government provided for the appointment of a tribunal in the law and the tribunal was appointed. As against the government's decision to give to the company Rs. 1.98 crores, the company made a counter-claim for compensation to the extent of Rs. 101 crores. You can see the gap between Rs. 1.98 crores and Rs. 101 crores which the company was claiming. This matter was referred to the tribunal. Unfortunately however the company took an obstructive attitude.

The company went to various courts — High Courts of Punjab and West Bengal and Supreme Court. It was adopting delaying tactics and its non-co-operation created a lot of uncertainty. Therefore, even though the government acquired the undertaking, we were facing a lot of difficulties for expansion and other programmes. The tribunal commenced its proceedings in September, 1972, but even the issues were not framed till 15th May, 1975, because the company was coming with one application after another, making excuses and adopting delaying tactics. Ultimately the company told the tribunal that the government should also give Rs. 19 lakhs so that the company might fight the case against the government! This is how they were adopting an obstructive attitude. There was uncertainty prevailing and the government was finding difficulty in the formulation and execution of plans for increasing the production of these important metals by the government company in which the undertaking was vested long back. After the matter had been before the tribunal for more than 4-1/2 years, we came to the conclusion that even if the tribunal gave its verdict, the company on one pretext or the other would go to the court and further delay the proceedings, which will mean unnecessary delay in the formulation

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

of our expansion programmes. So, the only course left to the government was to issue an ordinance specifying the compensation already computed on a reasonable basis in the ordinance itself. So, this ordinance was issued and the Bill is now before the House.

Many important steps have been taken since the takeover of the undertaking. These are very important minerals and therefore, the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. drew up plans for expansion of Debari zinc smelter from 18,000 tonnes to 45,000 tonnes per annum, modernisation of the Tundoo lead smelter so as to realise a net annual lead production of 8,000 tonnes and development of new mine at Balaria (Zawar area). A new zinc smelter of 30,000 tonnes per annum based on imported concentrates with a lead plant of 10,000 tonnes per annum is also being set up by the company at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. The modernisation of Tundoo lead smelter is almost complete. The expansion of Debari zinc smelter and the new zinc smelter at Visakhapatnam are expected to be commissioned by the end of this year. The new mine is being developed at Balaria is also expected to be commissioned in October, 1977. Considerable investment has already been made because of the strategic importance of these minerals.

Our estimate is that by the end of the fifth plan our country will need 90,000 tonnes of zinc and 40,000 tonnes of lead By 1978-79 the demand will be 1,15,000 tonnes for zinc and 50,000 tonnes for lead. Apart from Hindustan Zinc Limited, another zinc producer is Cominco Binani Limited. This company is operating 20,000 tonnes per annum smelter, based on imported concentrate. When these steps are being taken, with the above expansion scheme, the zinc smelting capacity in the country will go up to 1,15,000 tonnes, which will be able to meet our demand.

The GSI has also been asked to make further survey in various parts of the country, at least for strategic minerals like zinc, lead and copper, which we have still to import, in spite of our best efforts to become self-sufficient. Of course, the situation has now considerably improved. Both GSI and SEO will make a survey of these areas. With the co-operation and coordination of work of these two agencies we would try to be self-sufficient in these minerals.

I have already explained the reason for which this Ordinance was promulgated. I would welcome suggestions from hon. Members and if there are any queries, I will reply to them at the end of the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over of the management of the undertaking of the Metal Corporation, after such undertaking is deemed to have been transferred to, and re-vested in the said Corporation, and for the subsequent acquisition of the undertaking of the Metal Corporation for the purpose of enabling the Central Government, in the public interest, to exploit to the fullest extent possible, the zinc and lead deposits in and around Zawar area in the State of Rajasthan and to utilise those minerals in such manner as to subserve the common good, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, so far as strategic minerals like zinc and lead are concerned, there would be unanimity in the House that their production should be in the public sector. If we trace the history of this piece of legislation, it has a chequered career. Government have been trying to acquire this Company since 1965 but all sorts of impediments and obstacles have been

put in their way, writs have been moved both in the High Court and the Supreme Court, so that Government will not be able to achieve their objective. At long last some concrete steps have been taken in this regard.

But I cannot reconcile myself to the procedure that has been adopted by the Government in acquiring this Company. It came by way of an Ordinance, which was promulgated on 2nd August 1976. This House was to meet on the 10th of this month. Just eight days prior to the meeting of the House, an Ordinance was promulgated. I do not think the heavens would have fallen if we had waited for ten days, when we had already waited for over 11 years. Now this House is faced with a *fait accompli*. Such a procedure should not be adopted in future. Sir, I would request you to issue a directive to the Government that when the House is about to meet, they should not promulgate any Ordinance but come forward with a concrete legislation. Because, this amounts to showing scant respect to the authority of Parliament.

Coming to the merits of this legislation, this is a very strategic material. We have been importing quite a lot at the cost of foreign exchange. From the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings, you will find that the figure has been rising every year. During 1969-70 to 1974-75, we imported zinc and lead to the tune of Rs. 215 crores in foreign exchange, and the demand has been rising every year. In 1973-74 we imported these materials at a cost of Rs. 10.71 crores, and in 1974-75 it went up to Rs. 18 crores. Taking into consideration the fact that in this country there are vast deposits of galena, lead and zinc, I think all possible efforts should be made to exploit those areas.

So far as the exploitation of our potential deposits is concerned, I would like to draw the contention of the hon. Minister to the fact that at the time of the Cuttack by-election, the foundation stone was laid in Sargipali in Sundergarh District where there is a large deposit of galena, to have a smelting plant there, but no action has been taken so far. Neither has the hon. Minister said anything about it in his preliminary remarks. So, we are constrained to think that probably the laying of the foundation stone was meant only for political propaganda. Now we learn that these galena and lead ore found in the to be taken to the Vishakapatnam smelter. I have no complaint in that regard, but the Vishakapatnam smelter was primarily meant for the galena and lead ore found in the Agnikundalam area of Vishakapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh. If you see all the plants which are coming up in that area, you will find they are mainly based on the mineral deposits of Orissa.

So far as the ferro-chrome plant in Girividi in Andhra Pradesh is concerned, there is not even one ounze of that ore available in Andhra Pradesh. It is primarily based on the chrome that is produced in Orissa. Similarly, the Vishakapatnam smelter plant will be mainly fed by the galena deposits of Sargipali.

I believe that the hon. Minister is contemplating to put up two aluminium plants based on the vast bauxite deposits in Andhra Pradesh and in Orissa. I hope it will materialise and that both the States will be benefited by an aluminium plant each. For an electro-metallurgical industry like this, where a large amount of electricity is needed, we have to select sites where electricity is in surplus. So far as Orissa is concerned, we are in surplus in electricity and we are capable of giving as much power as they want for the smelter or for the aluminium plant that is likely to come.

5[Shri P. K. Deo]

If you go through this Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Hindustan Zinc Ltd., you will find that some adverse remarks have been made against the red-tepism in the Government. So far as the Debari zinc smelter is concerned, it took quite a long time to come to a decision. They had talks with a firm of France, and with another in Poland, and ultimately they came to an understanding with the firm in Frankfurt. It took nearly three years to come to a decision.

So far as the Vizag plant is concerned, they expected that by September, 1976, it will come into production. But now the Minister says that it may be by the end of this year. So, I feel that there is something wrong somewhere and that has to be streamlined.

So far as modernising the Tundoo smelter is concerned, the matter has been referred to the National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur. As this Committee has remarked, the National Metallurgical Laboratory is an organisation primarily meant for research purpose. They are not competent to suggest any modernisation method so far as the Tundoo smelter is concerned. I would submit that the Government should give priority to this area so far as installation of new smelting plants is concerned

Sometime back, I wrote to the Minister and I also wrote to the Government of my State that plenty of galena with a large amount of silver and lead content is available on both sides of the Tel river in the Kalahandi district and in the Bolangir district. These deposits do not occur as large deposits. They appear as small veins and if you start digging them, they suddenly disappear. But it is a fact and it has been established that there are large deposits of this ore scattered in that area. Unscrupulous people have been digging out this concentrate galena ore from that area at night in trucks and selling them somewhere. I would request the hon. to go into this matter. The smelting of galena or lead or iron is not a very difficult process. There are small smelters on the cottage industry scale and by beneficiation method, they can separate galena, silver and lead content. There are many unscrupulous people who are doing this kind of work to the detriment of the national interest.

I would, therefore, submit that the Government should inquire into the feasibility of putting up a smelter somewhere at Kesinga in between Vizag and Sargipali so that they can utilise Sargipali ore from the Sundergarh district and these deposits at Kesinga. There is plenty of lead available. So far as electricity is concerned, the Government of Orissa has been taking up the Upper Indravati project which is going to generate 600 MW of electricity. So, there will be plenty of power available. With a long range view, I submit, the Government should consider all these matters.

With these words, I fully support the proposal of the Government to nationalise this concern.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome and support this Bill for nationalisation of the Metal Corporation of India at long last, after ten years of litigation, of withdrawals, of marching forward and retreats. All the time, the confidence, the credibility, the skill of the workers and of the management and their morale were being put to a severe test. I welcome it because of the imperative of the Indian economy at the present stage.

There has been some difference of opinion between the estimates of the Planning Commission and those of the Committee on Public Undertakings on how much zinc will be required at the end of the Fifth Five-

Year Plan. The Planning Commission have put it at two lakh tonnes whereas the Committee on Public Undertakings have estimated it at 1,15,000 tonnes. In any case, even in 1974-75, we imported 66,000 tonnes of zinc at a cost of Rs. 55 crores and 37,000 tonnes of lead at a cost of Rs. 18.7 crores. We have the capacity, the reserves and the resources to wipe out these imports altogether and switch on to exporting some of these. In Rajasthan itself, there are 2,000 geophysical anomalies—not adequately prospected. I am very happy to hear our Minister say that they are now directing the GSI and the Mineral Exploration Corporation to go ahead with intensive exploration, because, to make up the shortfall, we have to go much faster and much farther than we have done. In any case, because of the recent findings of new deposits in buxite, in copper and also improvement in the situation in zinc, our entire picture, which was so dismal ten years ago, has practically changed for the better, and MMTC's operations of importing non-ferrous metals are contracting very fast. That is the index of our success and the movement forward of this economy in the right direction.

Lack of coordination between the various Ministries and Departments, which has been so eloquently brought out in this report of the Committee on Public Undertakings, leads me to believe that what is required is a chaser, as they say in America,—the person who will be chasing certain objectives and bringing about coordination—in all departments, in steel plants, in mines, in zinc, in smelting processes, which will be chasing to cut through the red-tape. I am glad that the Gordian Knot has been cut so smoothly, so effectively, and we have this at long last, in the shape of this Bill which we are discussing today.

The Committee on Public Undertakings has brought out the question of idle hours. It is not a happy reading: plant shut-down in 1973-74 1251 hours, the percentage of idle hours to total hours 18.6. 1973-74 was the Great Divide for Hindustan Zinc. After that, things have steadily improved. These idle hours have to be combated and these can be combated by mobilising all the expertise and skill, involving all the people, not only the foreman and the graduate foreman but the artisans the skilled workers below, and having a continuous dialogue between them on how to cut down the idle hours. This, of course, is a part of the larger question....

MR. SPEAKER: You can continue after Lunch.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Four Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

METAL CORPORATION (NATIONALISATION AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) BILL—*contd.*

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih): As I was saying, we have to intensify the search for non-ferrous metals. As COPU has stated:

> "In view of the gap between indigenous availability of zinc concentrates and the requirements of the existing three smelters which may widen when smelting capacity is further expanded, the Committee feel that there is an imperative need to intensify the search for additional non-ferrous metal deposits in our country."

The hon Minister of Steel and Mines with his usual drive has already outlined such a course. I am quite sure with his drive and search for additional deposits, with increase in smelter capacity, the imbalance in our internal requirements and production would shortly become a thing of the

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyyia]

past. There has been surprising increase in the capacity utilisation by the steel plants. There has been dramatic discoveries of deposits of various minerals, non-ferrous metals, bauxite copper and all the rest of them.

So the Mines Department is also equally geared and, therefore, this Bill is only appropriate so that the decks shall have been cleared for a go-ahead policy towards an expanding future.

But before that, we have to tackle certain thorny problems which I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister through you. The question was posed how to increase the production of OMS in the mines. Now they got the advice of IBCON, of course, a well known consultancy firm in industrial engineering, but I am afraid they have not that background on the mining side as on the mechanical and electrical engineering side They paid Rs 1,65,000 for that. They got the services of some other party also. That was commented upon by COPU. So in the circumstances, their estimates vary. IBCON says there is a large surplus labour. Hindustan Zinc says that the surplus is not that much. The other consultancy firm also says that although in surplus is there, it is not to the extent outlined by IBCON. Since the Department of Mines is concerned with production of copper, zinc and lead and other minerals which is going to increase very fast, which will necessitate induction of many types of machinery, I suggest that the Minister may kindly consider forming an industrial engineering cell of its own. I suppose with Rs 1,65,000 he can easily employ six or seven engineer with the neces sary speciality—they may be directly under the Ministry—who can go to different copper, zinc and lead mines and outline the lines of advance and methods by which bottlenecks and shortfalls can be overcome.

As regards surplus labour IBCON's estimate is that Rs. 32.88 per tonne is the cost of surplus labour. I had a bitter experience of IBCON's findings when I was—and still I am—President of the Tobacco Workers' Union in Monghyr. These IBCON people came and gave a fantastic figure of surplus labour. So having burnt my fingers once, I always take their findings with a pinch of salt.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't you think broader issues are a little out of the way?

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA. We are trying to discuss this Bill in the context of broader issues. Otherwise, the opportunity may not come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will come.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: I do not know. If you will bear with me....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have only 1 hour and 25 minutes left.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: All right. Would you kindly indicate how many minutes I have?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken 10 minutes. You can take two or three minutes more.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: In two minutes, I cannot even read out my points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are other speakers and then the Minister will reply.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: I should like to point out that there was some price increase of the product. Of course some price increase was justified becaue of the escalation in cost and increase in gestation period but with increased performance and also in the context of the anti-inflationary drive, I request the hon. Minister to consider how far and how fast the prices can be brought down and how our prices of zinc and lead compare with international prices because there is a ring of brokers in metals, non-ferrous metals, who had been bleeding developing nations white all these decades and we have to

break through that ring. I suggest that there should be expansion of the research and design organisation and there should be pilot plants also to find out whether a single smelter can smelt poly-metallic deposits; for instance in Orissa, zinc, lead, copper and silver are going together. This issue will come before the hon. Minister today or tomorrow. Then there is the question of performance of machines. For that some pilot mines are necessary. I want to know the norms and standards of costing that you have fixed because COPU's report unfortunately gives a different picture. Since we are turning a new leaf, let us start with a clean slate. We should have norms and standards of costing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This should be in the demands for grants on industry. I understand your predicament.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: Coming to the provisions of the Bill, especially clause 14, I should urge that the gratuity, pension and provident fund deposits of the employees should be guaranteed and should in no way be affected by the take-over. Problems might arise if the provident fund deductions had not been deposited by the previous owners. In that case, the hon. Minister may kindly look into it and ensure their continuity of service, and previous deposits should be fully reimbursed. I wholeheartedly welcome the Bill. This will enable the hon. Minister to orchestrate a new minerals policy along with the necessary production facilities on the ground. I thank you very much.

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Metal Corporation (Nationalisation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1976 and extend my full support to it. But regrettably an ordinance was issued on 2nd August, 1976 for the nationalisation of the Metal Crporation of India while the Lok Sabha session was due to commence on the 10th August, 1976. This practice of issuing ordinances on the eve of Lok Sabha sessions is highly undesirable and should not be resorted to. Objections against this practice have been voiced in this House on many occasions earlier also but the Government persists with this practice. Why is it so?

In the State of Objects and Reasons it has been stated and the Minister has also stated in his speech that the management of the Company were engaged in prolonged litigation in the Punjab High Court, in the Calcutta High Court and the Supreme Court, obstructing the process of production and expansion programmes in respect of two very vital and strategic minerals viz. Lead and Zinc. The Company could not complete the projects it had undertaken for the expansion of Zowar mines and the construction of Zinc smelter plant near Udaipur due to mismanagement. All programmes came to a standstill and the Company was not even in a position to meet its repayment obligations to the suppliers of machinery etc. Instead of utilising their time, energy and funds for effecting improvements in the working of the Company, the management wasted the resources in litigation. They even sought financial assistance from the Government for purposes of litigation. In these circumstances the decision to nationalise the Compnay is quite right and I fully support it. But the way it was done i.e. by issuing an ordinance on the eve of Parliament session is not a happy one.

Clause 3 of Section 4 of the Bill provides that all persons incharge of the Management including persons holding offices as Directors, Managers or any other managerial capacity shall vacate their offices. This is a very correct provision since all these people had mismanaged the Company over a long period and wasted the resources of the Company in litigation. As such they have no right and justification to continue in office. Section 5 provides for the appointment of administrator to the Company. Here I will request the Government to take care and appoint an administrator who is rich

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

in administrative experience and has sufficient technical knowledge to run this Company. Only a highly experienced and technically efficient administrator should be appointed so that the past mismanagement may be quickly overcome and the Company may start efficient production of the vital minerals needed by the country. In Section 10 of Chapter IV it has been provided that a sum of rupees eleven lakhs 39 thousand per annum is to be paid by the Government since 22nd October 1965 for deprivation of management and a further sum of rupees one crore 98 lakhs is to be paid as compensation for acquisition of the Undertaking. Now, what is their obligation for this?

Before paying this huge compensation to the erstwhile management the Government must see that all the arrears of payment due to the workers of the Company are fully cleared. The Provident Fund amount of the workers should also be realised. I am almost certain that the past management of this Company has not deposited the provident fund recoveries from the workers with the Government. This must be thoroughly verified and all the P.F. amount deducted from the amount of compensation paid to the Company. The Government may kindly ensure that no employees are retrenched Employment must be guaranteed to all the workers The Government should aslo ensure that the wages paid to workers are at par with the wages of workers of other nationalised Companies and Mines. There must not be any disparity in the wages of these workers and the workers working in other Government controlled mines

The penal measures provided in Section 20 of the Bill should be strictly enforced against erstwhie Management if it is found that they have indulged in any way to damage the capital asset of the Company and if any other irregularities have been committed by them. In case of any acts of sabotage the strictest punishment must be given. Shri P. K. Deo and Shri Bhattacharya who spoke before me have already pointed out that we are spending crores of rupees in foreign exchange on the import of these vital minerals viz. Lead and Zinc. I will request the Government to undertake more surveys and other exploration to locate to deposits of these vital minerals. The experts in the M.M.T.C., Geological Survey etc. may be consulted for this purpose. We should attain self-sufficiency as quickly as possible. I will request the hon. Minister to indicate when can we hope to become self-sufficient in these strategic minerals which are very vital for the development of our economy. The survey work for locating more deposits should be quickly and properly started. I will conclude by once again requesting the Government to see that the interests of the employees are properly protected. They should not suffer in any manner due to the nationalisation of this Company. All their provident fund money must be recovered from the management and all arrears due to the workers should be paid forthwith. No retrenchment should take place and their wages should be at par with the wages paid to the workers of other Corporations and Undertakings under Government control.

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोढी (जमशेदपुर) : यह जो मैटल कारपोरेशन (नैशनलाइजेशन एण्ड मिसलेनियस प्रावीजन्ज) बिल पेश किया गया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। स्टटमैंट आफ आब्जैक्ट्स एण्ड रीज़न्ज में बताया गया है कि 1965 से 1976 तक बहुत ज्यादा मुश्किलों का सामना गवर्नमेंट को करना पड़ा है। गवर्नमेंट के ही डिपार्टमेंट के साथ करना पडा है और इस में देर हुई है। यह अच्छी बात नहीं थी। जहां आपको 101 करोड़ रुपया देना पड़ता वहां आपको 1.98 करोड़ रुपया ही अब देना पड़ा। इससे आपने 99 करोड़ रुपया बचा लिया। इसके लिए मैं आपको मुबारिकबाद देता हूं। खर्च करने

का क्या है। यह तो बहुत आसानी से किया जा सकता है: लेकिन रुपया बचाना हो तो बहुत ज्यादा मुश्किल पेश आती है। यह जो आपने बचत की है इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूं।

आपने एक्सपेंशन प्रोग्राम के बारे में जो बताया है वह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है। एक्सपेंशन का काम होना चाहिये। जिंक और लैड बहुत ही एसेंशियल रा मटीरियल्स हैं और मुल्क की इकोनामी में इनका बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। इस वास्ते एक्सपेंशन प्रोग्राम तो बहुत जरूरी था और इसको किया जाना चाहिये था।

मैं कुछ सुझाव आपको देना चाहता हूं। डूडू में आपने जो स्मैल्टर लगाया है वह तो अच्छी बात है। लेकिन होना यह चाहिये कि जहां पर रा मैटीरियल उपलब्ध हो वहीं पर स्मैल्टर भी लगाया जाए। जावर का एरिया जो है वह राजस्थान में है, वहीं पर जिस एरिया में न डिपाजिट्स पाए जाते हैं वहीं पर आपको चाहिये कि आप स्मैल्टर भी लगाएं। मेरा सुझाव है कि जिन जिन एरियाज में जिंक और लैण्ड उपलब्ध है वहां वहां आप स्मैल्टर भी लगाएं ताकि रा मैटीरियल को दूसरी जगह ले जाने का जो खर्चा है वह बच सके। खेतरी में कापर और का कन्सेंट्रेट आप सिंघभूम ले जाते हैं और वहां आपका स्मैल्टर है। इसमें खर्चा जो है वह बढ़ जाता है। इस वास्ते इसको बचाया जाना चाहिये। ले जाने का खर्चा चाहे बहुत ज्यादा मालूम न होता हो तो भी जितना खर्चा आप बचा सके उतनी ही प्रोडक्शन कास्ट आपकी कम आएगी।

मैं एक दूसरा सुझाव आपको देना चाहता हूं। चूंकि जिंक और लैड बहुत एसेंशियल रा मैटीरियल हैं इस लिए जितने भी प्राइवेट सैक्टर में स्मैल्टर लगे हुए हैं उन सब प्लांट्स का भी आपको नेशनलाइजेशन कर देना चाहिये। हिन्दुस्तान कापर कारपोरेशन को आपने हिन्दुस्तान कापर बना दिया है। यह बहुत अच्छा आपने किया है। प्राइवेट सैक्टर में अगर आप इन मैटल्स को छोड़ देते हैं तो उनके दुरुपयोग होने की बहुत ज्यादा सम्भावना रह जाती है। प्रोडक्शन कुछ होता है और बताते कुछ और हैं। फालतू प्रोडक्शन को किसी दूसरे रास्ते से बेच देते हैं चाहे ब्लैक कहिये या टैक्स बचाने के लिए कहिए, उस तरह से उसको बेच दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन सब का आप एक ही बार नेशनलाइजेशन कर दें। इस में कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है। थोड़े से हतो प्लांट हैं हीं। एक ही लाइन में आप इन सब को ले आएं। आज नहीं तो कल आपको इसको करना पड़ेगा। आप इस पर भी विचार कर लें।

1965 से ले कर 1976 तक जब कि गवर्नमेंट ने इसको एक्वायर किया आज करीब 11–12 साल होने जा रहे हैं। हमारे ही अफसर गवर्नमेंट को बेवकूफ बनाते रहे हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब ने इन शब्दों में तो इसको नहीं कहा है लेकिन यह कहा है कि कभी कलकत्ता और कभी पंजाब हाई कोर्ट में वे मामले को ले जाते रहे हैं, जहां उनको जुरिसडिक्शन मिली वहीं वे इसको ले गए और वहां इस केस को दायर कर दिया। अब आपने अफसरों के बारे में क्लाज 21 में कहा है:

"21.. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly."

उस के बाद पैराग्राफ लिखा है प्रोवाइडेड। प्रोवाइडेड में आप ने उस को छोड़ दिया है:

[सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी]

"Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person for any such punishment if he proves that it was committed without his knowledge."

अगर कोई आदमी हाई कोर्ट जाता है किसी मुकदमे को लेकर तो क्या बगैर नालेज के जाता है? वह कहेंगे हमारे लीगल ऐडवाइजर ने यह सलाह दी। तो यह सरासर बदमाशी है। ऐसे लोगों को आप डिसमिस कीजिये और उन पर केसेज चला कर सजा कीजिये। जैसे कल अखबार में आया कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के आई० जी० को दो साल की सजा की गई। इसी तरह जिन लोगों ने गलत काम किया है उन को सजा देनी चाहिये।

इस्पात और खान मन्त्री (श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव) : यह कम्पनी कर रही थी। सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं कर रहे थे।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : जो क्लाज़ आप ने रखा है इस की कोई वजह जरूर है। इस में भी आप को सारे दूध के धोये अफ़सर नहीं मिलेंगे। वरना इस क्लाज़ की क्या जरूरत थी? कोई जरूरत नहीं थी।

बहुत साल पहले जब बिहार और उड़ीसा एक थे उस बीच में एक सर्वे हुआ था और उस में जिन्क और लैड पाया गया था। मेहरबानी कर के आप हमारे इलाके में फिर सर्वे कराइये। और अगर यह मिनरल मिलें तो एक स्मैल्टर तो है ही, और स्मैल्टर भी लगाइये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I remember that in 1965 when the Metal Corporation of India was acquired by the Central Government by a parliamentary legislation, it was opposed by many of us. I was also one of those who opposed it, along with Shri Homi Daji, and I think a very strong expression was used by my hon. friend, Shri Homi Daji, when he said this is prostitution of nationalisation. We realised at that time that merely taking over or acquiring a particular company was not the correct solution, because even at that time the Company claimed that their assets were valued by some French valuer at, if I am not mistaken, Rs. 71 crores. Every big people were involved in it. One was the son of Sardar Baldev Singh, Shri Ajay Singh. Then there was Shri Atul Datta and also others. They were preferring their claim at very high rates. It is a fact that Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, who was the Minister at that time, was trying to negotiate with them, but, unfortunately, nothing happened. Now I must congratulate my hon. friend, Shri Chandrajit Yadav for bringing forward this legislation for nationalising this particular unit.

It is well-known that zinc is a very useful strategic material, and we have been importing it to the tune of Rs. 16 crores to 17 crores a year. It has its bi-products also. Now, what has happened after nationalisation? The officer who was sent there, built a beautiful girls' school there after the take-over or nationalisation, as if the only thing which is left to be done is the opening of a girls' school! A huge amount of money was spent on that.

Now that this company has been nationalised, I would request the hon. Minister to put in charge of this undertaking those persons who believe in nationaiisation Unfortunately, in this country when a narticular unit is taekn over or nationalised, those persons who oppose nationalisation right from the beginning are brought in as chiefs of those units. That should be avoided. We had the same experience in the cae of the Life Insurance Corporation, where we brought in Shri Vaidyanathan. The same mistake was committed when the General Insurance Corporation was taken over.

That sort of mistake should not be committed any more. They claimed Rs. 101 crores as compensation, and now it is Rs. 1.98 crores. I am told that the tribunal also wanted to have a compromise at 50 per cent, that means at more than Rs. 50 crores. I do not know who was presiding over the tribunal, but without imputing any motive or casting any aspersion on his integrity, I should say that such a suggestion should not have come. That this party, not because of the emergency but having realised the futility of its demand of Rs. 101 crores, has now readily acepted Rs. 1.98 crores clearly proves that its earlier demand was not only inflated, but extraordinarily inflated.

My hon. friend Shri Halder has mentioned about the employees. Certain provisions are there for safeguarding the interests of the employees. I am not going into them, because I have a feeling that at present the Bill as it is should be passed. An amendment might be necessary, but that might be done later on because any delay in the passing of this Bill may delay matters in those particular areas.

But there are certain clauses on which I want some sort of elucidation or clarification. It is said in Clause 18(1):

> "No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or any officer of that Government or the Administrator or the Government company or any officer or other person authorised by that Government or Government Company for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act."

This expression "good faith" is a very vague term. I can go to your house and take away certain things in good faith. You may say I am a thief.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A thief in good faith.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What harm did Jean Val Jean do? He simply took the candle from the Church, and he was made a galley slave. So, unless a proper definition is given to this expression, it will be exploited. Anybody might have exploited the Government or helped the company in good faith, misappropriated money in good faith. So, it will be dangerous and I would request the hon. Minister to kindly ponder over it and see whether this should be kept. I am also requesting him in good faith.

In Clause 14(2), it is stated:

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or in any other law for the time being in force, the transfer of the services of any officer or other employee of the Metal Corporation to the Central Government or the Government company shall not entitle such officer or other employee to any compensation under that Act or other law, and no such claim shall be entertained by any court, tribunal or other authorities."

I know that when a concern is nationalised, it may be necessary to transfer some employees who were working in that company in the larger interests of the company and not of the Government as such. Screening is absolutely necessary, but here it is said that they canot go to court or a tribunal. Suppose some injustice is done, where should they go? They cannot automatically come to the Minister, he is the last man to whom they can come for a redressal of their grievances. So, what is the alternative? There should be some alternative provided to safeguard the interests of the employees—all employees are officers—who could possibly claim any compensation arising out of this.

I do not say that it should be modified in that sense. But there should be some provision and some proviso should be made here under which they can possibly approach some body. It may not be a tribunal, it may not be

(Shri S. M. Banerjee)

a court. An advisory committee or some appellate body should be there. It should be clearly defined.

About the welfare fund, superannuation benefit, etc., I hope, the hon. Minister will take care of these things.

Another thing which is very important and which was very correctly raised by my hon. friend, Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya is this. He spoke out of his personal experience. What about the provident fund dues? They might not have deposited their share of the provident fund at all. I am doubtful whether they have deposited the workers' share. I would like to know whether they have defulted in paying provident fund dues, whether they have defaulted in ESI, whether they have defaulted in paying other taxes. What are their assets and what are their liabilities, We want to know that. Before paying this amount of rupees 1 crore and 98 lakhs, at the rate of Rs. 11 lakhs per month, I would like to know whether the workers' dues will be deducted from that amount. We should fix the priorities. The bank amount is always deducted because that is given priority No. 1, But what is priority No. 2. It should be the workers dues. This must be clarified. It is not clarified in the Bill Even in the statement of Objects and Reasons, it has not been made clear

I would request the hon. Miniister, first of all, not to place the same officers who were there. Everyone of them is not bad. I am sure about it. But anybody who is there at the head should be technocrat. He should know his job well. It is not that any IAS officer will do. I know, the IAS officers are versatile and genius. But sometimes they are misled. It is actually a question of having a good technocrat as the head of a particular plant.

Then, I want to know what are the workers' dues which are to be deducted from the amount and paid back to the workers. This should be given a priority.

Lastly, I want to know what will be the service conditions of the workers, whether it will be like other public sector corporation. That should be clarified.

With these words, I once again congratulate the hon. Minister for the bold stand he has taken. The stand which was taken in 1965 by Shri Sanjiva Reddy, because of the Government's policy of non-nationalisation at that time, was to only acquire it. He did not have the courage to nationalise it. We said, this acquisition is not nationalisation and that, in the name of nationalisation, you are having the prostitution of nationalisation. But today I congratulate the hon. Minister for showing the courage and conviction by bringing forward this Bill at an appropriate time.

श्री हरि सिंह (खुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने मेटल कारपोरेशन का नैशनलाइजेशन करके राष्ट्र के हित मे एक बडा ही अच्छा कदम उठाया है। दस साल के सघर्ष के बाद आखिर मंत्री जी को राष्ट्रीयकरण करना पड़ा और इसके अलावा कोई रास्ता भी नही था। मैं इसके लिये मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हू और यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सीसा और जस्ता घरेलू इस्तेमाल मे तो आता ही है लेकिन इसके साथ साथ देश की जो बड़ी बुनियादी माग है डिफेंस मे और बिजली मे उनकी भी पूर्ति करता है। इन चीजो में बड़ी महत्ता के साथ इनका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। यह बड़ा आवश्यक पदार्थ है।

इसके राष्ट्रीयकरण की क्यों आवश्यकता हुई, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां राष्ट्र की एकोनोमी और राष्ट्र के उत्थान के लिए राष्ट्र को मजबूत बनाने के लिये यह आवश्यक था वहां इसकी सोशल फ़ाउन्डेशन भी है। कल भी मैंने निवेदन किया था कि आपके सामने कि सरकार के सामने और देश

की जनता के सामने और कोई विकल्प नहीं है सिवाये इसके कि जितनी भी हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं तथा राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति और राष्ट्र का भविष्य जिन धातुओं और पदार्थों पर निर्भर करता है चाहे वह समुद्र से निकलते हों चाहें धरती से उन सबको सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि इस ओर सरकार के कदम बड़ी तेजी से चल रहे हैं। मैं यादव साहब को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि यह मामला जो अदालतों और मुकदमों में इतने दिनों से उलझा हुआ था हिम्मत करके उन्होंने इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया।

अभी हमारे बनर्जी साहब कर्मचारियों के रोजगार के सम्बन्ध में कह रहे थे। मंत्री जी ने बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से चैप्टर 6 में उपधारा 14 में लिख दिया है, जिससे कि कारपोरेशन में काम करने वाले किसी भी कर्मचारी के किसी भी हित को नुकसान नहीं पहुंचेगा, बल्कि उनके लिये जो भी सम्भव सुरक्षा हो सकती है, उनके पेन्शन के बारे में, उनके काम करने की अवधि के बारे में, या अन्य बातों के बारे में, उस का प्रावधान कर दिया गया है। साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह भी कह दिया है कि अगर कोई कर्मचारी इन नियमों को न माने तो नौकरी छोड़ सकता है। मैं समझता हूं—यह मंत्री जी की दूरदर्शिता की द्योतक है।

जिंक के बारे में हमारे राष्ट्र को आत्म निर्भर होने में बड़ी कठिनाइयां मालूम होती थीं, लेकिन मुझे खुशी है जब से सरकार ने इसको अपने हाथ में लिया है, तब से बराबर हम उस लेविल की तरफ़ आ रहे हैं, जिससे इम्पोर्ट की जो मात्रा थी, वह लगातार कम होती जा रही है।

पिछले साल में ही इस सम्बन्ध में बड़ा फ़र्क आ गया है, पहले हजारों टन जिंक बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता था, जिसके लिये विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होती थी, वह अब बच रही है। पिछला जो प्रोडक्शन हुआ उसकी दर में भी बड़ी भारी उन्नति हुई है, यही नहीं 1976–77 के लिये जो बाहर से मंगाने का कोटा रखा है, वह केवल 19000 टन है जो कि पिछले कोटे से बहुत ही कम है। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि हमारा राष्ट्र बहुत सूझ-बूझ और चतुराई के साथ सीसे और जस्ते के सम्बन्ध में आत्म निर्भर होता जा रहा है और वह दिन दूर नहीं जब कि हमारे राष्ट्र को किसी दूसरे देश से सीसा और जस्ता मंगाना नहीं पड़ेगा। हमारा जिंक का प्रोडक्शन 32 परसेन्ट बढ़ा है और एफ़िसिएन्सी लगातार बढ़ रही है। मद्रास में सरकार कच्चे लेड के बारे में बड़ी तेजी से काम कर रही है। सर्गपल्ली, उड़ीसा में 750 टन प्रति दिन के उत्पादन का सरकार ने लक्ष्य रखा है और उसकी योजना बनाई है। हमारी सरकार की जागरूकता का यह द्योतक है, कि जो बुनियादी पदार्थ हैं जो कि राष्ट्र की सेना के लिये, देश की सुरक्षा के लिये और घरेलू चीजों में इस्तेमाल के लिये जरूरी है, उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार बड़ी तेजी से काम कर रही है।

इन अलफ़ाज के साथ मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं और इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): The Hon. Minister had stated while piloting this Bill that the compensation has been worked out in accordance with the standard procedures and that the procedures had been worked out by the Administrative Ministry—that is, his own Ministry—in consultation with the Ministry of Law and the Ministry of Finance. If you see the compensation that has been worked out, out of a total amount of Rs 320 lakhs, Rs. 122 lakhs have been provided for the purpose of providing an amount for the period from 1965 to the date of taking over on 2nd August 1976. I don't see much of hard logic in this. A parti-

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cular concern staggers the entire process of acquisition or taking over of Management and the same Management delays the processes of a productive enterprise for a period of ten to eleven years and it goes to the courts—it goes to the High Court and it goes to the Supreme Court—about which the Hon. Minister was justifiably and righteously indignant. Though the work should have begun in 1965, it was made to begin in 1976. And you are compensating them at the rate of about Rs. 11 lakhs per annum for this productive, national work of stopping an enterprise from carrying out its operations!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Might be a legal compulsion.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: If it is a legal compulsion, it is certainly a very immoral compulsion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why, some people say, law is the ass

SHRI B. V. NAIK: If we have to judge all the people who sit in judgment, this is a voluntarily-accepting legal compulsion, because, there are no legal compulsions, if you go through the amended article of the Constitution....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I thing, there is.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I would, therefore, submit that these are hypothetical legal obstructions in our way. If there is anything to be done, Government ought to be compensated. You have worked out at the rate of Rs 11 lakhs per annum as compensation or the new verbiage which we have been using—amount. That means, out of Rs. 198 lakhs of *de facto* compensation or *de-jure* compensation that is to be paid, the Government has a moral as well as a legal right—after all, it only involves hiring of a good advocate—to deduct from the management an amount of Rs. 122.79 lakhs and pay them only Rs. 75 lakhs. That in the nature of things, would have been the most proper thing to be done. I would, therefore, say that we are at a bit of loss to know as to how this is being worked out.

Unfortunately, we do not have the financial statement of this concern. At best, we can make a reference to the Directory of Industries and Commerce and see that their authorised capital is about Rs. 5 crores, that this is an old concern of the year 1944, an East India concern, which was started by some Inder Singh, KCBI, etc. But the essential factor is that we are going to give this concern Rs. 3,20,000. The Minister has also mentioned in the Statement of objects and Reasons that their claim before the arbitrator was to the extent of Rs. 100 crores. We have come across quite a few cases. First, they will take from the respective State Government a mining lease and then they will work out the total amount of existing and non-existing ore, zinc ore and lead ore, it that particular mine, and it is very easy to compute on the basis of the hidden wealth below the earth as to how much will the compensation that they would be demanding But who is binding this Government? We have to put our precious money to renovate it. As far as we know, it is not a running concern, it has been deferred for a period of ten years. Now I feel very sincerely and strongly that there is a need for a thrugh scrutiny to see whether we are fortunate enough to get an idea as to what is the share selling for in the market. Their authorised capital was to the tune of Rs. 5 crores. Would they be able, in this country, to get a financier or an entrepreneur to take over the entire concern for this fabulous amount of Rs. 380 lakhs? Who is the man left with so much money to pump into this enterprise today? It is only a sort of buyers' market. At least this is a concern with some potential. We know of many other concerns which have been taken over, what sort of concerns they were, and in a buyers' market, Government is tending to be more and more liberal.

This is a paradise for capitalist, particularly a defaulting capitalist, who makes a mess of his industrial enterprise and then ultimately declares it to be sick defunct, non-operational, and then comes to the doors of the Government and walks off with a comfortable amount of compensation and compensation for the period, he was obstructing the Government at the fabulous rate of a million rupees a year for the time when he stopped the entire working of the concern I would have therefore given a notional figure of Rs 5 as the compensation or as the amount to be paid As far as I can see the constitutional amendment which was moved and piloted by Shri Mohan Kumarmangalam the worth predecessor of Shri Yadav Ji will have to be looked not once but more than once at the time when we fix up the amount to be paid to this concern

With these words—I hope that for the investment that is suddenly going to be made and for the suggestions made by me which are suddenly going to be rejected in the future the zinc and lead self-sufficiency would be achieved under the able guidance of Shri Yadav

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon Members, who have participated in the debate Everyone of them has welcomed the nationalisation of this Company and has also emphasised and realised the importance of these strategic minerals for the development of our economy Exactly that was the objective of taking over this Company, so that the Government undertaking could take all possible measures not only to expand this undertaking, but also to explore the possibilities of the minerals to make a proper survey, to have a proper perspective and also develop these minerals so that the country may be self-sufficient as early as possible. This has been our effort and if the hon Members have a little patience, I would like to draw their attention, that though we are not yet self sufficient, we are going to be self sufficient in the very near future, All possible efforts are being made in this direction, and there are certain significant achievements which we have made A mention was made about aluminium Regarding aluminium, our position about two years back was very bad and the Government at one stage was proposing to import 30,000 tonnes of aluminium worth more than Rs 22 crores But we took certain steps to see that our mills operated at the maximum utilization capacity, we made power available to them at reasonable rates and drew a proper policy in order that in an important metal like aluminium we should not be an importing country And I am glad to say that while in the year 1974 the country produced only 1 28 913 tonnes of aluminium in the last year the outgoing year we produced 1 66,986 tonnes of aluminium and instead of importing aluminium we rather exported more than 35 000 tonnes to the other countries Therefore, steps are being taken in this direction So is the position with regard to copper This House knows that we are very keen that wherever there is a possibility of developing copper mines and wherever the minerals are available, we are making provisions for resources and are taking necessary steps

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For example in the Malanjkandarea of Madhya Pradesh we have got very good grade of copper The Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry have very kindly agreed to give top priority to this area and the work is going to start and necessary funds have been made available to HCC so that they may take the necessary steps

Many other mines are also being developed under that Corporation I am sorry that Mr Naik is not perhaps able to understand properly *Not that* the company is not functioning all these years The Company has been

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functioning. Since we took it over in 1965, it has been a public sector undertaking. But, as I said in my opening remarks, the company was not agreeing to the compensation amount and it was all the time agitating the matter in various courts and, therefore, a lot of uncertainty was being created. So, to remove those uncertainties and also to finalise the matter and also to see that in future the government is not unnecessarily impleaded in various kinds of litigation, we thought it necessary that we should bring this Ordinance and this Bill. In principle, Sir, I agree with the hon. Members that when the House is to meet shortly, in the ordinary course, nomally an ordinance should be issued But sometimes there are such situations, compelling situations where in public interest it become necessary and very much unavoidable. The Government is fully aware of the fact that an ordinance should not be brought just before Parliament is to meet but, in this case, it was rather unavoidable and a compelling situation was there. Hence the ordinance but we will take note of the suggestions the hon. Members have made

So far as the production and performance of the HZL is concerned, in its first year, 1966-67 when it became a government undertaking, the new government company produced 1954 tonnes of zinc concentrates, 5242 tonnes of lead concentrates and 2515 tonnes of lead metal. As compared to that during these ten years, in the last financial year, 1975-76 the production of zinc concentrates has shot up to 40,843 tonnes and lead concentrates—to 14469 tonnes and lead metals—5155 tonnes. This represents an increase of 326 per cent, 174 per cent and 105 per cent respectively compared to 1966-67 period. These figures speak for themselves how satisfactory the progress has been in this public undertaking. Therefore, to expand the company and to assure them that they will not be unneeessarily involved in various kinds of litigations, it was necessary that we should come to this House and completely nationalise this undertaking. That is the main objective of the Bill.

Mr. Naik also raised the question why we are paying the compensation. As you have rightly pointed out, there are certain legal compulsions. At the same time, the House also knows that this company, when we took it over, was not a sick company. It was a different case. It was not that it was a sick company and it was not working. The company at that time was also running at a profit but the company was not expanding.

The Company was not able to complete and implement certain schemes which are in the interest of the nation and as it was not an expanding Company, therefore, it became necessary for the Government to take over this Company. That is the reason why a reasonable management compensation is being given So far as the compensation is concerned, Mr. Naik says that we should pay Rs. 5/- only The claim of the Company was Rs. 101 crores as against Rs 1 98 crores which we are going to pay. Government has also to be reasonable This has become possible because of the 25th Amendment to Article 31 of the Indian constitution. Otherwise, the Company would have taken various excuses i.e. they are not being given reasonable market rate etc. They might have gone to the court. I feel that this amount which we are giving to this Company is a reasonable amount. The Government has to be reasonable in these matters and I hope that the House will appreciate this attitude of the Government.

So far as certain questions raised in this House are concerned, I have already said earlier that we are going in for the expansion schemes. Certain new steps have been taken in this regard. The Ministry has already asked the Geological Survey of India that they should give top priority to

these strategic minerals, *viz.*, zinc, copper, chromide and manganese. We do not have these in a large quantity in our country but they are very important and strategic minerals. We should, therefore, see that our import bill should be reduced and we should become self-reliant because we have been the victims of the international fluctuating market. Certain international monopolies have been holding to ransom those countries which are not in a position to produce these metals. Keeping all these factors in view every possible step has been taken to protect the national interest. I want to assure the House that GSI, MEC and all our public undertakings have been asked and certain important steps have already been taken, and every possible effort will be made to make the best use of these minerals.

Shri Sokhi said that we should have smelters at the places of these minerals. It is an impracticable suggestion. It is impossible. Perhaps, he does not realise the cost of one smelter. We cannot go on putting that in every part of the country. It is a national question.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): In Rajasthan we have a claim.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: We are looking after your claim. Rajasthan has got the biggest claim. We are thinking of giving much bigger smelter in Rajasthan. Wherever these claims are, we have taken them into full consideration with full sympathy. At the same time, I hope, all Members will appreciate that on these questions we have to give priority to our national interest. We have also to see the profitability. We should also keep in mind the convenience and other facilities of the undertakings which have to run.

Certain questions were raised about the workers. There is no intention to retrench any worker. I am glad to say that for the last 12 years there has been no strike here. There has been ideal relationship between workers and management. There is no question of any worker not being paid and so on. Now various problems were sorted out and workers' full participation is there in management. Indeed this is a very happy relationship between the management and the workers. As you know, the old Act was repealed and there were certain legal compulsions and therefore in that context this Bill had to be brought in. Today the Chairman and Managing Director is one of the few experienced steel men in this country. He is a mining engineer of long experience. Regarding the number of workers employed, the number is 6200. For the last 3 years they were making reasonable profits. The figures are: 1972-73, Rs. 42.42 lakhs; 1973-74 Rs. 504.65 lakhs; 1974-75 Rs. 893.45 lakhs. This year we hope to get better profits than last year. The company has taken certain steps for expansion. I am one of those who believes that there is always scope for improvement. We are fully conscious of the weaknesses and we always attempt to remove these weaknesses. We will carefully consider all suggestions made in Parliament, in various Parliamentary Consultative Committees and so on and take necessary steps.

The other day I said about the system of our quarterly review. All Chairmen, Managing Directors and G.Ms. and officers of the Ministry sit together under my Chairmanship every third month and we review every item; we go into details and difficulties and problems faced by each undertaking. There is collective discussion also. One undertaking may get benefited by the experience of the other undertaking. A high-level officer of the Ministry takes follow-up actions. Decisions taken are followed up in the next quarter. We formulate programmes, fix up targets and watch the progress. This is how we have started functioning. I must say that because of excellent

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cooperation from workers, better performance of management and good industrial relationship, these undertakings have started functioning better. We are in an year when these undertakings have made their valuable contributions to our national economy.

Shri S. M. Banerjee raised some doubts whether this will become another bureaucratic set-up. There have been allegations of this nature that that they have been behaving like that. But now the whole House knows the position. We have improved the performance of these public sector undertakings. Not only have we earned profits, but the public sector undertakings have made a very valuable contribution to our economy. Had the core industries not been in the public sector, perhaps the picture would have been much different. Today India can claim very genuinely and rightly that among the developing countries, India is one country which has a strong public sector system which has developed a very high level of technology in various fields with the help of these public sector undertakings. At the same time, we have also taken care of our workers. The public sector today can claim that they give much better salary and they look after the amenities of their workers well. We have been talking for the last 27 years about workers being given the opportunity to participate in management. It is a matter of pride that in this year we can say that in 98 per cent of the public sector undertakings today the workers have the opportunity to participate in the management. This is one of the public sector undertakings where the workers are fully involved and they are fully participating in the management. This is a very happy result.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In April 1971, you had decided upon a figure of Rs 1.98 crores. Now it has come to Rs. 3 20 crores.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is to compensate for deprivation of the management.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over of the management of the undertaking of the Metal Corporation, after such undertaking is deemed to have been transferred to, and re-vested in, the said Corporation, and for the subsequent acquisition of the undertaking of the Metal Corporation for the purpose of enabling the Central Government, in the public interest, to exploit to the fullest extent possible, the zinc and lead deposits in and around Zawar area in the State of Rajasthan and to utilise those minerals in such manner as to subserve the common good, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up clause by clause consideration. Is Shri Naik moving his amendment?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 25, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 25, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted

15.18 hrs.

LAXMIRATTAN AND ATHERTON WEST COTTON MILLS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the undertakings of certain companies, pending nationalisation of such undertakings, with a view to ensuring the supply of certain varieties of cloth needed by the weaker sections of the community as also by the Defence Department and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

The Laxmirattan and Atherton West Cotton Mills (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1976 was promulgated on the 19th July 1976 whereby the management of the Laxmirattan Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. and the Atherton West Co. Ltd. which were lying closed was taken over by the Central Government. These two cotton textile mills had been lying closed since May 1975 causing unemployment to about 5,000 workers and prejudicially affecting the production of cloth needed by the weaker sections of the community and also by the Defence Department. The course of action provided in the Ordinance was taken after considering the various alternatives to restart these two mills and on coming to the conclusion that there was no other alternative to this course of action. Once the basic decision was taken, a genuine apprehension arose in Government's mind that unless the management of these concerned undertakings was taken over on an immediate basis, there might be large-scale frittering away of assets which would be detrimental to the public interest.

As a matter of general policy and approach, the Central Government is not inclined to take over more sick or closed mills, in view of the fact that the hands of the National Texthe Corporation are already full with the management of 103 mills and now 105 mills. I do not want to take any more time of the House and I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the undertakings of certain companies, pending nationalisation of such undertakings, with a view to ensuring the supply of certain varieties of cloth needed by the weaker sections of the community as also by the Defence Department and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

†SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through the present legislation the Government seeks to replace an Ordinance which was promulgated on the 19th July 1976 to take over the two mills of Kanpur *viz.* Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills and Atherton West and Co. both of which were engaged in production of cloth needed for the weaker sections of the community and by the Ministry of Defence. These mills were lying closed since May 1975 resulting in the unemployment of 5000 workers and looking to the hardships of these workers and also the loss in production, I feel that the present measure though in the right direction is rather belated. The Government should have had acted earlier before the two concerns were milked dry by their present management more so when there were repeated demands made in this House, particularly by Shri S. M. Banerjee for take over. Giving reasons for the take over of the Laxmirattan Cotton Mills the Bill says and I quote:

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

†The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Jagdish Bhattacharyya]

"Whereas Laxmirattan Cotton Mills Company Limited were engaged in the production (besides coarse and medium varieties of cloth needed by the weaker sections of the community) of canvas and dosuti which is needed by the Defence Department;

And whereas the closure of the Laxmirattan Cotton Mills Company Limited has prejudicially affected the supply of canvas and dosuti to the Defence Department."

In regard to the other mill the Bill states as follows:

"And whereas the Atherton West and Company Limited were mainly engaged in the production of coarse and medium varieties of cloth needed by the weaker sections of the community;

And whereas as a result of mismanagement the Atherton West and Company Limited has suffered losses exceeding the value of its available assets and has been closed down;

And whereas, in view of the adverse financial position of the Atherton West and Company Limited, some members of the Board of Directors of that company had, for some time, absconded."

From this it is very clear that both these Mills were suppliers to the Ministry of Defence. In these circumstances it would be fair to presume that these two mills had an assured market and lack of sale opportunities could not be the reason for their closure And yet if these two mills had to be closed down the reasons could be something else and this has to be probed into carefully by the Government My personal feeling is that management wanted to cheat the shareholders It must also be said in this connection that these two mills were utilising Government money and Government order and yet they were not producing enough. This is, to say the least was a criminal act and I have no hesitation to suggest that the management responsible for such act should be proceeded against according to the criminal law of our country and even MISA can be made applicable in their case. There is another aspect of the matter to which I would like to lay emphasis. Obviously these two mills were supplying canvas and cloth to the Ministry of Defence for a long time and it is but legitimate that the Government should have posted themselves up-to-date about the activities of these two mills. While gross mismanagement was going on, it was unnatural that the Government should sleep over the matter for such a long time and allow the workers and other users to suffer.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it has been said, "....there was an apprehension that there might be large scale frittering away of assets which may prove detrimental to the public interest." This clearly shows that the Government had the suspicion that the authorities of these two mills might indulge in such antisocial acts and the Bill does not make it clear anywhere whether the earstwhile management had actually fritterred away the assets of these two mills or not. I personally feel that the Government should immediately institute an inquiry into this aspect of the matter and if found true, the culprits should be dealt with severely.

I would now like to say a few words about Clause 13 of the Bill. This relates to the power given to the Custodian to terminate contracts of employment In this Clause it has been stipulated that the Custodian will have the discretion to terminate contract if he is of the opinion that the contract of employment 'is unduly onerous'. This blanket power in the hands of the Custodian can to a great extent may go against the interest of the workers and there is no guarantee that this will not be misused. We know from

our personal experience that such powers are usually exercised to curb trade union activities and persons who take leading part in such activities are often the victims. Therefore, I feel that this clause of the Bill should be deleted.

While going through this Bill, what distressed me most is the total absence of reference in regard to the status of the present workers; whether all of them will be absorbed in the mills under the new management; whether they will be paid salary or compensation for the period during which the mill was lying closed; whether the previous management had fully paid the provident fund contributions to the Provident Fund Commissioner and if not whether the Government would contribute the same and whether the workers will be paid back their share of provident fund in full etc. These are some of the very vital issues which should have been mentioned in the Bill but since this has not been done, I would request the hon. Minister to clarify them when he gives a reply to the debate. I would also urge upon the hon. Minister to see that the existing workers are not retrenched and their interests are fully protected. An assurance to this House in this regard would be really welcome. The Objects and Reasons also mention about payments being made to the managements of these two mills. A little while ago the House was considering a Bill which dealt with the take over of another private owned manufacturing concern. There also the Minister Incharge mentioned about the compensation being paid to the erstwhile owners, because it was provided in our laws. I would request the Government to consider whether a time has not come when we should do away with the compliance of this legal provision by making suitable amendments in the relevant law particularly when an organisation was to be taken over by the Government in public interest.

I once again welcome the Bill and conclude.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर) : श्रीमन्, जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं और माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत पुण्य का काम किया है ।

15.29 hrs.

[SHRI P. PARTHASARTHY *in the Chair*]

श्रीमन् इस बिल पर विचार करते हुए मुझे कुछ निवेदन करना है और वह यह है कि इन दोनों मिलों को बनाने में, खड़ा करने में लगभग 55 लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं और बोनस शेयर वगैरह मिला कर इन्होंने लगभग 75 लाख रुपये का शेयर कैपिटल खड़ा कर लिया था । इनमें एक लाख स्पिण्डल्स, 1,860 लूम्स लगे हैं और 5,300 मजदूर काम करते हैं । इन मिलों की बड़ी अच्छी पोजिशन रही है क्योंकि इनमें कुछ आटोमैटिक लूम्स भी थे और लगभग 146 के करीब ब्लैंकेट और केनवास लूम्स थे । जिन कारखानों मे ब्लैंकेट और केनवास लूम्स लगे हों उनमे नुकसान होने का सवाल ही नही उठता । जिन कारखानों का माल सीधा मिलिट्री खरीदती हो उनको अच्छा पैसा मिलता है । इनके माल को बाजार की भी कमी नहीं थी क्योंकि इनका मीडियम और कोर्स कपड़ा चलता था और पहाड़ी क्षेत्र मे काफ़ी दूर तक इनका माल जाता था । सैकिंड युद्ध में इन कम्पनियों ने भारी कमाई की और लगभग 1973 तक अच्छा मुनाफ़ा कमाया । लेकिन 1975 के बाद जब इन्होंने गवर्नमेंट का रुख देखा कि राष्ट्रीयकरण की हवा चल रही है तो इन्होंने इन मिलों की उपेक्षा करनी शुरू कर दी । वैसे भी इन्होंने इनके मेटीनेंस में एक पैसा नही लगाया । जब कमाई होती थी तो डेप्रीसिएशन के लिये पैसा नही निकाला और जो कमाई हुई वह सारी खुद बांट कर खा गये । इन्होंने मशीनों का इस तरह से शोषण किया जैसे किसी के शरीर से

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

खून मास निकाल लिया जाय और हड्डी ही रहने दी जाय ।

लगभग एक साल से ये मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं । मैं माननीय बेनर्जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूं (व्यवधान) कि उन्होंने काफी मेहनत की । प्राइम मिनिस्टर से लेकर, सब जगह तक के चक्कर काटे । मैं यह मानता हूं कि इस एक साल के टाइम में आपने भी काफी खोया और देश ने भी काफी खोया । और ये कारखानेदार कारखाने बन्द करके फरार हो गये । मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आपने इस मामले में क्या किया ? (व्यवधान) यह तो भयंकर गुनाह है यह एक राष्ट्रीय अपराध है । एक मजदूर अगर एक रुमाल भी जेब में रख लेता है तो उसको कारखाने से बाहर कर दिया जाता है लेकिन ये मिल मालिक फरार हैं । इनके लिये जेल का उपयोग क्यों नहीं किया जाता, इन्हें मीसा जैसे कानूनों के अन्तर्गत क्यों नहीं लाया जाता । इन्होंने पांच हजार मजदूरों को बेकार कर दिया, इन्होंने उत्पादन को नुकसान पहुंचाया । जब मलाई निकल रही थी तब तो खुद खा गये । जब वहां दूध भी नहीं रहा तो मलाई कहां से निकलती ।

यह जो पीरियड चल रहा है इम्प्लायमेन्ट टिरार्डमेंट के लिये यह एक संकट का समय है । मैं यह मानता हूं कि आपकी ईमानदारी और दूरदर्शिता के कारण ही ये कारखाने चल रहे हैं । अगर आपके अन्दर ईमानदारी और धैर्य नहीं होता तो हिन्दुस्तान की 103 मिलें बन्द हो जातीं । आज रुई का कितना अभाव है । भाव कितने बढ़ गये हैं । उसके अन्दर भी मिलावट इस तरह से चल रही है कि उसे कोई रोक नहीं पा रहा है । चारों तरफ संकट है । बैंकों का रुख क्या है ? लाइबिलिटी और असेट्स के मुकाबले में बैंक पैसा देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है । तो श्रीमन् मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आपने इस मामले में साहस का जो कदम उठाया है उसके लिये आपको दाद देनी चाहिये ।

श्रीमन् मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब ये कारखानेदार ये कारखाने बन्द करके फरार हो गये हैं और आप उनके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कर पाये हैं तो अब आपको इनका टेक-ओवर करने में, इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में बहुत सावधानी बरतनी होगी । आपने इस बिल में डाल दिया है कि 18 सौ रुपये एक साल में आप उन्हें भाड़े के रूप में देंगे । यानी आप इन्हें भाड़े पर ले रहे हैं । यह टेक-ओवर क्या हुआ जब आप 18 सौ रुपये साल उन्हें देंगे । मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि ऐसे अपराधियों को सिवाय दो टाइम के खाने के और कुछ नहीं देना चाहिये । लेकिन आप 18 सौ रुपये दे रहे हैं जो कि बड़े अचम्भे की बात है ।

आपने इस बिल में जो मजदूर वहां काम कर रहे थे, उनका जो प्रोविडेंट फंड उन्होंने जमा नहीं कराया, मजदूरों का बकाया, उनकी तरफ है फैमिली बचत योजना का भी पैसा बाकी है, इसके बारे में आपने कोई जानकारी नहीं दी । मैं यह मानता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट का यह रुख, यह ट्रेंड अच्छा नहीं है ।

आपने इसमें कह दिया है कि 1800 रुपये की सरकार को जवाबदारी है अगर आप इतना ही कह देते कि यह जो पैसा दिया जायेगा मजदूरों का जो पैसा निकलना है उसमें (अरियर्स) इसको जमा कर लिया जाएगा तब भी बात बन सकती थी । अब इसके बाद जब आप राष्ट्रीयकरण का बिल लायेंगे तब कह देंगे कि टेक-ओवर के पहले की रकम का उसमें जिक्र नहीं किया जा सकता है ? कल भी इसके बारे में बात हुई थी । रोज होती रहती है । आप कह देते हैं कि शेड्यूल के अनुसार दिया जाएगा और राष्ट्रीयकरण के

बाद से ही गवर्नमेंट की जवाबदारी रहेगी। जो क्या वह गवा।

आपने यहां दो मिलों की बात की है। किन्तु देश की टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री की स्पिनिंग मिलों में से लगभग 75 परसेंट मिलें बुरी हालत में है। उनमें रिप्लेसमेंट कुछ नहीं हुआ है, उनकी मेंटेनेंस की कोई चिन्ता नहीं की गई है। जो रकम आती गई खाते और चाटते गये। जहां तक कम्पोजिट मिलों का सम्बन्ध है उनमें से पचास परसेंट ऐसी हैं जिनकी आपको चिन्ता करनी होगी। आपके ऊपर बहुत भारी जवाबदेही है। आपने इस बिल में कहा है कि जब गवर्नमेंट टेक-ओवर कर लेगी तो गवर्नमेंट यह भी कर सकती है कि जो स्टैंडिंग आर्डर हैं, इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट है, मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट है इनको भी वह सस्पेंड कर सकती है, इनमें भी वह तरमीम कर सकती है। यह सब आप मजदूर की कोस्ट पर कर रहे हैं। यह अच्छा नहीं है। जैसा आप कहेंगे मजदूर को तो करना ही पड़ेगा। मजदूर भी मानता है कि जो कुछ किया जा रहा है वह उसके लिये किया जा रहा है और उसको त्याग भी करना चाहियेऔर वह करेगा। लेकिन आपको कुछ उदारता दिखानी चाहिये थी, उसके प्रति सहानुभूति दिखानी चाहिये थी। जिसके पास कुछ नहीं है, हमारी नीति के अनुसार उसको कुछ मिलना चाहिए था। और जिसके पास है उसको आपको त्याग करने के लिये कहना चाहिये था।

इसके साथ मैं एक और निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूं। इन मिलों को हाथ में लेने के बाद आप इनको कैसे चलायेंगे, यह एक मुख्य प्रश्न है। जो 103 मिलें आपने लीं उसके लिये तो मैं आपको बधाई देता हूं और आपने बड़ा साहस दिखाया। आपं फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से लड़े, दूसरी गवर्नमेंट से लड़े। काटन खरीदने के लिये पैसे का अभाव उनको है और बिना काटन के मशीनें बन्द रहें, मजदूरों का ले आफ हो तो यह ठीक नहीं है। काटन आ जाये तो आप ओवर टाइम उनसे काम करायें तो यह भी ठीक नहीं है। किसी भी इंडस्ट्री के लिए ले आफ और ओवर टाइम दोनों चीजें बहुत खतरनाक होती हैं। वह उद्योगपति उद्योगपति नहीं कहलाएगा जो श्रमिकों का ले आफ करेगा ओवर टाइम उन से करवाएगा।

आपने प्रबन्धक भी ऐसे बिठा दिए हैं जिन्होंने इन 103 इन मिलों को बन्द कराया था। खाना वे बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते थे। जो कपडा बना ही नहीं कंट्रोल कपड़ा तैयार हुआ ही नहीं, उसका भी एक लाख रुपया दिया गया है। यह मैं नहीं कहता हूं। आपकी आडिट रिपोर्ट कहती है, आडिट बैलेंस शीट्स में यह चीज है। प्रबन्धकों ने वाउचर बनाए, दस्तखत नहीं किए, रसीद नहीं और कैश रकम का लेनदेन कर लिया और लिख दिया कि कंट्रोल कपड़ा तैयार हुआ और उसकी एक लाख दलाली दी। डबल पेमेंट होते हैं। लोकल स्टेशन से भी और बम्बई से भी होता है। दो दो जगह दिखा कर लाखों की हेरा फेरी करना इन प्रबन्धकों का ही काम था।

श्रीमान् एक बात और है, मैं ने देखा है कि आप के प्रबन्धक किस तरह से काम करते हैं। एक मिल का जिक्र है कि उसने कुछ मशीनों को बदलना चाहा और लगभग 60 कार्डस बदलने के लिये उन्होंने कोटेशन मंगाये। हाईस्ट और लोवेस्ट कोटेशन आते हैं। हाईस्ट कोटेशन वाले को काम देते हैं और एक कार्ड के पीछे 1200 रु० ठहराये।

[श्रीराम सिंह भाई]

लेकिन काम कौन करता है ; जिस के लोवेस्ट कोटेशन थे । हाईस्ट कोटेशन वाले ने कहा लोवेस्ट कोशन वाले से कि तू पार्टस लगा और उस ने अपने पार्टस लगाये और इस प्रकार सारी रकम ले गये ।

मेरे यहां आप ने कुछ स्पिंडल्स की लिफ्ट 7 इंच करने के लिये कोटेशन मंगाये, वह कोटेशन आप के पास आये । जो हायेस्ट कोटेशन था 53 50 पैसे का उस को मन्जूर किया। जो लोवेस्ट कोटेशन था उस को मन्जूर नहीं किया । माननीय दमानी जानते है कि बाजार में 7 इंच के स्पिंडल क्वालिटी के आधार पर 30 से 36 रु० के हिसाब से प्रति स्पिंडल मिलते हैं। फिर 53 50 पैसे के हिसाब से कैसे खरीदे गये ? कुछ स्पिंडल को कनवर्ट करना था कोटेशन आप के पास आते हैं 9 रु० और 4 रु० प्रति स्पिंडल का हिसाब से लेकिन 4 रु० प्रति स्पिंडल का कोटेशन भी रिजेक्ट कर दिया और 9 रु० प्रति स्पिंडल की मन्जूरी दी। मैं मानता यह आप की जानकारी मे नहीं है और मैनेजर की भी जानकारी मे नहीं है । न तो मैनेजर से और न आपसे पूछा गया । बीच वाले ही गोलमाल कर गये । इस पर आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये । मैं ने तो आप को मध्य प्रदेश विज्ञान सभा की रिपोर्ट दी है जिसमें बताया है कि टेक ओवर करने के बाद क्या माल मारा है लोगों ने काटन की खरीद में । आपने महाराष्ट्र काटन कोरपोरेशन से मिलकर इस बारे में अच्छा काम किया है ।

कपड़ा बेचने के बारे में जो आप की नीति है वह गलत नीति है । मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर, मैनेजर, सेल्समैन में रोजाना झगड़ा चल रहा है। मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर कहता है कि फलाने आदमी को माल बेचो । मैनेजर कहता है कि दूसरे व्यापारी को बेचो । इस प्रकार हर एक के व्यापारी ठहरे हुए हैं। इसलिये इस मामले में आप को नीति बनानी पड़ेगी । जिस तरह से आपने काटन की नीति बनाई इसी प्रकार से आप को कपड़ा बेचने की नीति भी बनानी पड़ेगी ।

मेरा एक सुझाव है कि टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के लिये अलग और अन्य मिलों के लिये अलग अलग वर्किंग ग्रुप या पार्टियां बनाइये जिसका काम यह होना चाहिये कि हर यूनिट के काम को देखे कि वह पूरी तरह से काम करती रहे । उस पार्टी में स्पिनिंग और वीविंग का एक एक्सपर्ट हो, एक टैक्नीकल एक्सपर्ट हो टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर के मातहत, एक फाइनेंस का एक्सपर्ट हो, एक खरीदने बेचने का एक्सपर्ट हो और एक मैनेजीरियल एक्सपर्ट हो । और एक ही कमेटी नहीं, बल्कि अलग अलग दो तीन कमेटियां होनी चाहिये जो प्रति वर्ष हर एक यूनिट की जांच करे कि मैन्टेनेन्स और रिप्लेसमेंट उस यूनिट का कैसा है खरीद, बेचान और क्वालिटी में क्या गडबड है, रूई और कपडे का ट्रेन्ड क्या है, इन सब की खबर रखे ।

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक मिसमैनेजमेंट पर आप कंट्रोल नहीं रखेंगे यह बनिये आग को भी खा जायेंगे । बनिया माल में भी मारता है, तोल में भी मारता है और बोल में भी मारता है । इसलिये उस से आप सावधान रहिये ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I congratulate the hon. Minister, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya and Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, his Deputy, for the bold stand taken despite all opposition from various quarters.

I remember that I led a delegation to the Prime Minister about a year and a half ago and I still remember the consoling words which she uttered. And, after that, the workers of Kanpur and the workers of these two mills gave a determined fight against the mismanagement of Ram Ratan Gupta and his followers. I remember that when a slogan was given to nationalise and take over these mills, many supported it and to-day I salute those workers who went behind the bars but would not yield to pressure by Ram Ratan Gupta and his colleagues. And the entire sinister plan of Ram Ratan Gupta was exploded and exposed in this House also when I, supported by my hon friend, Shri Narasingh Narain Pandey, told the Minister that that Ram Ratan Gupta has taken this money from the bank and he was going away to Nepal. Shri Ram Ratan Gupta is a very great person of Kanpur and he will remain a great person of Kanpur. Government dues, not paid, are his capital. After Independenec. I do not think whether he has paid either any income-tax or wealth-tax and his entire capital is Government dues not paid. He did his best to see that mills are not taken over till the last day. He got 135 signatures of MLAs saying that this mill should not be taken over and that Shri Ram Ratan Gupta should be given a chance and the management might be changed. I immediately pointed out to the hon. Minister and my hon friend, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and I confess to-day that they told us that Shri Ram Ratan Gupta will not be allowed to run this mill and the mill will be taken over. I, therefore, congratulate not only the Minister but the entire Cabinet and I also congratulate the determined workers, 7500 to 8000 of them, and their family members for remaining determined even facing starvation and even after starvation their slogan was that this mill should be taken over by the Government.

This mill is ultimately going to be nationalised because it is in that process of nationalisation that these two mills have been taken over. The Chairman of the State Textile Corporation, Mr. Jain, was here the other day and I had a talk with him and he promised to me that those who are likely to be selected to run this mill will be properly selected through a Board. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly see that all those officers, especially, those officers who connived at with Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta and the Board of Directors which has been thrown out ultimately, should not be kept. There should be a proper screening of those officials who were responsible for this....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): How much compensation they are paying?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: About Rs. 10,000 per month.

I will only say that some of these officers are still in Delhi and with the help of the trade union leaders are knocking at every door.

They wanted to remain in employment even after take-over. It will be a sad commentary on the takeover if the very same officers are employed again. Of course 90 or 95 or 99 per cent of them are good officers; I have nothing against them. How things moved before the take over? I would like to read out from the National Herald of 11th August, 1976. It says:

> 'NTC takeover of closed mills to cost Rs. 1.25 crores to workers'.

This is a misleading statement given out only to confuse and demoralise workers. The news item says:

> 'About 5700 workers of the 2 recently nationalised textile mills in the city will have to forego earned wages and other dues amounting to Rs. 1.25 crores following their takeover. Besides the Employees State Insurance Corporation will also lose Rs. 25 lakhs which has been out-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

standing against these two nationalised textile mills. According to Labour Department Sources about 3,000 workers of the Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills have to get wage arrears amounting to Rs. 9 lakhs besides declared bonus of Rs. 8 lakhs. The management had also not paid the workers' and the employers' contribution of the provident fund amounting to Rs. 25.5 lakhs. The old management had also failed to make the payment of lay-off compensation, leave with wages and gratuity amounting to Rs. 17.5 lakhs making a total of arrears of Rs. 60 lakhs besides the ESI subscription. According to the Industrial Development (Regulation) Act, the new management, the National Textile Corporation, U.P. has no responsibility of clearing the arrears.'

This is done purposely to confuse and demoralise the workers. They want to confuse public opinion saying that they will not get their wages, they will not get their P.F. dues and so on. These are not done in good faith but only to confuse them more and more. I want to have a clear answer from the Minister. What will happen to the wages of the workers? For the past one year they have consumed all their provident fund assets, they have taken away all the money in the form of advances, in Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills. In Atherton Mills also the same thing happened. They have taken away their PF contributions as advances. They consumed them and that is why they could survive with their family members, and avoided starvation. I request the Minister now that a part amount may be paid to them as assistance to be adjusted later on so that they may keep their body and soul together. In Kanpur actually 7500 workers have nothing to fall back upon; there are middle-class employees, clerks, supervisors and so on. Some of them had to take out their children from schools not being able to pay the school fees. Thanks to ex-Chief Minister Mr. Bahuguna and the present Chief Minister Mr. Narayan Dutt Tiwari and last but not least Dr. Rajendra Kumari Vajpayi, Labour Minister, these men have not been evicted from their houses. Otherwise, they were given notices by the landlords and were asked to quit the houses, but thanks to this intervention, this has not been done. Their conditions excite horror rather than pity. That is why I would request the hon. Minister to tell us whether a portion out of this amount of two crores or so will be given as part of the wages of these workers. That would be a solace to them so that they may continue to live and their starvation comes to an end. The day the news was broken in Kanpur, I saw the amount of jubilation among the starving workers and their family members who had even sold their utencils during this period. I could see such an amount of jubilation and hear such an amount of slogans by those who were in a procession There was 'Zindabad' not only for Shrimati Indira Gandhi but for the entire Cabinet Members.

The decision was taken at the appropriate time. I know the matter was delayed. But I knew the impossible hurdles which the hon. Minister had to cross and I shall remain grateful to him throughout my life for this. This was one of the greatest dreams of my life and this has now been realised. I fought Shri Ramrattan Gupta since the last 21 years and ultimately I have won, and today these two mills come under the NTC.

There is one thing in clause 12 which I could not understand. It says:

> "Any transfer of property, movable or immovable, or any delivery of goods made by or on behalf of either of the two companies (not being a transfer or delivery made in the ordinary course of its business or in favour of a purchaser for valuable consideration and in good faith) if

made within a period of six months immediately preceding the appointed day, shall be void against the Central Government or the Custodian, as the case may be."

Why six months? Shri Ramrattan Gupta has been transferring his property, there have been banami transactions since the last 1½ years. So this period should be changed to one year. Six months is too small a period to cover such things. I am happy that all these big bangalows, have been vacated now and these will become the property of the NTC. But the period of six months is too short; otherwise, whatever transactions he has done before one year will not come within the purview of this legislation and he will escape. Though I have nothing personal against him, I do not believe him. He is capable of many things When attachment orders came, he got properties attached not of his own but of other properties. This is what he has done in Kanpur. Everybody knows it. He is a very capable person, a clever person.

Then I can assure you that in so far as running these mills is concerned, Shri Surya Prasad Awasthi, the INTUC leader, Shri S. S. Yusuf, the AITUC leader and other leaders are one in this that we shall see that these two mills are run effectively. This is to the benefit of the employees and we shall see that these textile mills are run efficiently.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: I have been fighting for this for 2½ years. I have grown grey because of this.

There is another pertinent point. I can say that 90 per cent of the production of the Laxmirattan Mills and 80 per cent of the production of Atherton West, whether it is canvas, dosuti or tarpaulin is for the army. If the hon. Minister consults the Director General of ordnance Factories, Lt. Gen. Chopra, he will confirm that even today there is great demand for these articles from the army.

16.00 hrs.

I have requested the Prime Minister that this mill, which has been taken over by the NTC, should be an ancillary to the defence production unit. The market is ensured for this. I have talked to Shri Gadgil also. There are already five clothing and leather factories under the DGOF and the machinery installed in this mill at Kanpur is suitable for making it an ancillary of the defence production unit in Kanpur. This is my suggestion.

Those Directors of Atherton West who have absconded—whether it is Mr Bilgrami or anybody else—should not be allowed to come back at all. When you constitute the Board, some public representatives should be added Now the apex body members are there. In future also they should be consulted.

After congratulating the Minister, I want an assurance. The workers should be paid something immediately. They have nothing left in their provident fund and they have no money. They are starving and they are paupers today They should be paid something immediately. Though they are paupers, they are now rejoicing over this take-over, flying the national flag and thanking the Prime Minister. These paupers today are the artisans of tomorrow and I request that they should be paid something immediately.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI S R DAMANI (Sholapur): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. The Laxmirattan Cotton Mills and Atherton West and Company were closed 15 months ago throwing 5000 workers out of employment. Kanpur is a big industrial city, but even then to absorb 5000 workers is difficult. The workers who were thrown out of employment were facing great difficulty. I am happy that the government has

[Shri S. R. Damani]

taken over their management and these workers will get employment again. As Mr. Banerjee said, they have suffered a lot. I congratulate the Minister on the taking over of these mills.

The statement of objects and reasons says:

> "..two large-sized mills at Kanpur which were engaged in the manufacture of certain varieties of cloth needed by the weaker sections of the community and also by the Defence Department were lying closed. ."

I would draw the attention of the minister to one fundamental thing. The mills which are manufacturing coarse and medium varieties of cloth, whether they are under private management or under the NTC, are having a very difficult time. The NTC mills have been exempted from controlled cloth obligation, but they are still losing substantially because the prices of the cotton they are using have shot up by 100 per cent and other expenses also have gone up side by side, whereas due to slackness of demand, the prices of their products have not gone up sufficiently. The public taste has changed substantially over the years. The public now do not like the coarse and medium varieties of cloth which were very popular about 20 years back.

We know how the taste changes very often. Unless these mills change their pattern of production, the difficult situation will continue. Therefore, it should be seen how they can change their pattern of production and how they can improve their quality so that they can make both ends meet. This is a very fundamental thing. Unless this is done, the difficulty will continue and many mills which are running at present will come to difficulty and sooner or later, Government will have to come to their rescue.

The second thing is that we know that the price of controlled cloth is 40 per cent lower than the cost of production. Even at that lower price, the offtake of cloth is very poor. A few days back, the hon. Minister had mentioned in the Rajya Sabha about the demand of this cloth. January to May is the best season for selling cloth because of marriage and harvesting seasons. But in January the delivery was 35,000 bales, in February it was 29,000 bales, in March it was 25,000 bales and in May it was 19,000 bales only. Thus the stock is accumulating with the manufacturers and the hon. Minister knows that they have had to release their stock to their distributors in order to reduce accumulation of stock with them. It means that even at less prices, the demand is not there even during the season. It is a matter to be considered whether the pattern cannot be changed and the public cannot be given better quality of cloth. There is one thing which is in the minds of many people that when people are not able to pay lower prices, how can they pay higher prices. The reply to that is when public gets cloth of their liking, of the present taste, they do not mind paying higher prices. You will be surprised to know that the offtake of tery-cotton etc which is selling at Rs 14.15.16 per metre, is very good because that cloth is of the present-day taste of the public. Therefore, the fundamental thing is that some measures are required to be taken to change the pattern. The hon. Minister is well aware of all these things and he is taking certain action by giving relief, but the relief will not help.

A change is needed in the system of controlled cloth—or poor man's cloth or the cloth for the weaker sections, by whatever name it may be called. I have suggested many times that the industry should be asked to supply 25 per cent of their production at cost price, even without adding the depreciation value. And the cost price should be fixed, not by the mill managements, but by the Textile Commissioner. That will be a real solution, and a real social obligation, because the public will get cloth of various types at concessional prices.

It will not harm the industry. It will keep the industry running; and it will serve the purpose. Otherwise, if the present system of controlled cloth continues as it is, not only will the public not get any advantage, but the obligation will put many more mills into greater difficulties. There are a few mills at present which have put up nylon, rayon or chemical industries. They can far better. Otherwise most ment does not have the responsibility for taking over many more mills.

Therefore, if you really want the public to get the cloth of their choice, there should be a change in the pattern of controlled cloth. With these words, I support the bill; and I request the hon. Minister to consider as to how to ensure, in the long run, that the industry does not become sick, the public also get the benefit and the Government does not have the responsibility for taking over many more mills

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल (बहराइच): सभापति जी, लक्ष्मी रतन काटन मिल और ऐथर्टन वेस्ट कम्पनी काटन मिल के प्रबंध को केन्द्र सरकार लेना चाहती है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं ; आर्डिनेन्स द्वारा प्रबंध ले लिया गया है और अब आर्डिनेन्स के स्थान पर यह विधेनक लाया गया है पारित किये जाने के लिये इस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं और समर्थन करता हूं। इस देश में बहुत सी बीमारियां जानवरों में और इन्सानों में तो थी ही; और अब एक बड़ी भयंकर बीमारी इस देश में चल रही है कलकारखानों के बारे में में। इसलिये समय समय पर जो यह विधेयक लाये जाते हैं जिस से प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में लिया जाये हमेशा के लिये या थोड़े दिनों के लिये उन का प्रबन्ध लिया जाय, यह बीमारी आज कल चल रही है।

प्रश्न यह है कि यह बीमारी कैसे आती है और क्या इस के लिये कोई पहले से रोकने का उपाय किया जा सकता है या नहीं ? मेरी समझ में बीमारियां कुछ तो बदइंतजामी की वजह से होती हैं, कुछ जानबूझ करके प्राइवेट सेक्टर के मालिक लोग करते हैं। बैंक से वह कर्जा लेते हैं किसी खास कंपनी की उन्नति के लिये। लेकिन उस बैंक के रुपये को दूसरे उत्पादन के कार्य में लगा देते हैं जिस में उन को लाभ की आशा अधिक होती है फिर वह जो इन्कम टैक्स है या शुल्क उत्पादन है, ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी है उस को अदा करना धीरे धीरे बन्द कर देते हैं। फिर मजदूरों की मजदूरी बन्द कर देते है, और प्रौवीडेन्ट फंड का जो रुपया है उस में मैनेजमेंट के भाग को देना बन्द कर देते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि उस कारखाने की आर्थिक धीरे धीरे बिगड़ती जाती है। आखिर में यह नतीजा होता है कि कल कारखाने को बन्द कर देने के लिये ले आफ की घोषणा करनी पडती है, जैसा कि इन मिलों में हुआ है। सरकार के जो विभिन्न विभाग हैं कंपनियों के सुचारूरुप से संचालन के लिये जिनका दायित्व है, वह क्या करते रहते हैं ? मैं इस बात को कहने का दुस्साहस करना चाहता हूं कि प्राविडैंट फंड कमिश्नर ज्यादातर कपनियों के बारे में नर्मी बरतते रहते हैं और प्राविडैंट फंड का रुपया अदा न करने पर प्रबधकों, संचालकों या मिल-मालिकों का चालान नहीं करते हैं, उन के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जाता है।

अब यह दोनों मिले ले ली गई है, लोग काम करने लग गये हैं। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इस बात का आश्वासन आना चाहिये कि 8,10 हजार रुपया प्रति मास इस प्रबंध को अपने हाथ में रखने के लिये शेयर होल्डर्स या मिल मालिकों

[श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल]

को जो दिया जायेगा उन के बारे में पहले यह चार्ज होना चाहिये जो मजदूरों का बकाया है, चाहे वह तनख्वाह के रुप में हों या प्राविडेंट फंड के रुप में हो वह उन को दिया जायेगा । मुआवजे का जो प्रावधान किया गया है, उसकी आदयगी नकद रुपए मे नही ही जानी चाहिये । मजदूरों के बकाया का भुगतान उस से पहले किया जाना चाहिये ।

एक मौलिक प्रश्न इस मे यह उठता है कि जिन प्रबन्धको सचालकों या शेयर होल्डरों के कुप्रबन्ध की वजह से यह शोचनीय दशा इन कारखानों मे हुई है, आगे उन्ही आदमियों को हम प्रबन्ध मे रखेंगे या नही ? इस मे यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि सारे प्रबन्धको और सारे डायरेक्टर्स की सेवायें समाप्त समझी जायगी, लेकिन इस बात का प्रावधान नही किया गया है कि उन की सेवाये अगर समाप्त हो गई है तो पुनः उन को लिया जायगा या नही? इस प्रबन्ध मडल में या सचालको मे बहुत से ऐसे लोग है, जो वास्तव मे ईमानदार भी रहे है । शायद श्री बनर्जी साहब की इस में जानकारी ज्यादा होगी, लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर पूरे का पूरा मैनेजमेंट खराब हो तो उसमे से किसी को भी नही लेना चाहिए, लेकिन अगर उसमें से कुछ कुशल रहे है, ईमानदार रहे हैं जो अपने प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत भी इसकी शोचनीय दशा को सोच नही सके, तो उन लोगों को प्रबन्ध मे हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए, उनको नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए ।

एक और मौलिक प्रश्न यह उठता है कि हमारी सरकार की कुछ ऐसी पद्धति हो गई है कि पहले देखती रहेगी कि मिल बीमार पड़ना शुरु हो । जब देखते-देखते मिल बीमार पड जाता है तो एक आर्डिनेन्स आता है, उसके बाद पार्लियामेंट से एक कानून उसके प्रबन्ध को अधिग्रहण करने के लिए और मैनेजमेंट को टेक-ओवर के लिए लाते है । फिर कुछ दिन के बाद मैनेजमेंट के टेक-ओवर के बाद उसका पूरा प्रबन्ध लेते है, उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देते है । सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मेरा नम्र निवेदन यह है कि पहले से ही इस बात की देखरेख करनी चाहिए कि कब से मिल बीमार पडने जा रही है । ज्यादातर यह देखा गया है कि कल-कारखानो के मालिक पुरानी मशीनों के स्थान पर नई मशीने नही लगाते है । अगर वे नई मशीने नही बदलते है तो एक कपलसरी ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि कुछ वर्षों के बाद पुरानी मशीनो की जगह अनिवार्य रूप से नई मशीनें चलाई जाए और अगर कोई नई मशीन नही लगाता है तो गवर्नमेंट को यह अधिकार होना चाहिए कि पुरानी मशीनों को नीलाम कर के उसकी जगह नई मशीने लगवा दे और उस कारखाने मे उसका रुपया वसूल करे । यह उनकी स्वेच्छा पर नही छोडना चाहिए कि वे मशीने लगाए या न लगायें ।

इसके अलावा यह सतर्कता भी बरतनी चाहिए कि जब कभी भी इस प्रकार का विधेयक लाया जाए, तो सदन के सामने उस मिल की पूरी रिपोर्ट भी आनी चाहिए । हम इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए तो तैयार हैं, यह आपने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, लेकिन सही बात तो यह है कि यह जानना चाहिए कि इसकी इतनी खराब हालत कब से शुरु हुई, क्यों शुरु हुई और इसके बारे से गवर्नमेंट, कपनी ला एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट आदि ने क्या कदम उठाया, प्राविडेन्ट फंड कमिश्नर ने उसकी बकाया

वसूली के लिए क्या कदम उठाए? इस तरह का विधेयक लाने के साथ इस तरह की पूरी रिपोर्ट तफसील के साथ सदन में आनी चाहिए जिससे हम लोगों को मालूम हो कि वास्तव में यह सही कदम उठाया गया है। क्योंकि इससे पूरा पता नहीं चलता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का पुनः स्वागत करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार के विधेयक लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी, क्योंकि समय रहते ऐसे कदम उठाए जाएंगे, जिस से मजदूरों का नुकसान नहीं होगा और खास तौर से महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में देश के उत्पादन को कोई क्षति नहीं पहुंचेगी।

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : सभापति महोदय कानपुर की लक्ष्मीरतन और एथरटन वेस्ट कपड़ा मिलों के मैनेजमेंट को सरकार ने अपने हाथ मै ले लिया है, क्योंकि इन मिलों के बन्द होने के कारण पाच हजार मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गए थे और इन के द्वारा फौज तथा वीकर सैक्शन्ज के लिए जो कपड़ा बनता था, उस का उत्पादन बन्द हो गया था।

आज हमारे देश में एक बडी आइडियोलाजिकल वार चल पड़ी है। हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज चलाने वाले बड़े बड़े कारखानेदारों और पूजीपतियों के काम करने के ढंग और सरकार की नीतियों में नाल-मेल नही बैठता है। केवल यही मिलें बीमार नही हुई हैं, बल्कि आगे कई दूसरी मिलों के भी बीमार होने की आशका है। भोजन के साथ साथ दैनिक जीवन के लिए कपड़ा एक आवश्यक कामोडिटी है। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय को इस बात पर बारीकी से नजर रखनी चाहिए कि कहीं कपड़े काटन मिल्ज वाले देश में कपड़े का संकट और अकाल न पैदा कर दें।

इस मंत्रालय के प्रयत्नो के कारण हमारे देश में कपड़े का उत्पादन बहुत अच्छी तरह हो रहा है और वह बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशों को भेजा जा रहा है। सरकार ने डिजाइनिंग, मार्डनाइजेशन और प्रिंटिंग आदि की सब सुविधाएं दी हैं। मैं फख्र के साथ कह सकता हू कि अब हमारी कुछ मिलें ऐसा कपडा प्रोड्यूस कर रही हैं, जो एडवान्स्ड मुल्कों के कपड़े के साथ मुकाबला कर सकती हैं, और इस लिए विदेशो में उन की माग बढ़ गई है।

समय कम होने के कारण मैं केवल कुछ सजेस्शन्ज देना चाहता हूं। कपडा मिलें समय समय पर बीमारी से पीडित होती रहती हैं। इस लिए एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर की कमेटी का गठन करना चाहिए, जो वक्तनफ़वक्तन सारी मिलों का जायजा लेती रहे, जिस से सरकार को उन की परिस्थिति का बराबर पता लगता रहे।

इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि हजारों किस्म का कपडा न बना कर केवल पाच छ वैरायटीज बनाई जाए। उन की प्रिंटिंग डिजाइन और रग आदि डिफ़रेंट हो सकते हैं। हमारे देश का लक्ष्य समाजवाद है। इस लिए कपडे के सम्बन्ध में भी समानता होनी चाहिए। इस से वेस्ट आफ़ मनी भी बन्द होगा और इन फ़िजूल की बातो में जो समय लगता है, वह भी बच जाएगा।

इन मिलों के मनी-लेडर्ज, माझीदारो और शेयरहोल्डर्ज को भी मिलों को हुई हानि को भुगतना चाहिए और उन सब का रुपया राइट आफ़ और वाइप आउट कर देना चाहिए।

सरकार को इस बात पर कड़ी नजर रखनी चाहिए कि कपड़ा मिलों की यह

[श्री हरी सिंह]

स्थिति किन कारणों से पैदा होती है, और समय रहते उस को आवश्यक कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए, ताकि हमारे देश में कपड़े का संकट पैदा न हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं कि पांच हजार मजदूरों का कल्याण हुआ है। लेकिन मैं आप का ध्यान शेड्यूल की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। आप ने शेड्यूल में यह क्या कर दिया है? हमारे लेबर लीडर स्टीफेन साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं, वे भी अपना माइंड इस पर अप्लाई करेंगे। इस में आप ने यह कर दिया है

1 The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

2 The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

3. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Even the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is included here

मैं यह समझता हूं कि जो मजदूर इतने दुखी हो चुके हैं उन के लिए आप ने मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट तक के लिए यह बात इसमें लिख दी है। मैं इस से डिफर करता हूं। जो कानून आलरेडी है और मजदूरों के हित के कानून हैं उन को सस्पेंड करने के लिए जो आप ने प्राविजन रखा है उस का मैं विरोध करता हूं। मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूं कि आप इस के अंदर ऐसा एक शेड्यूल दे दें जिस से मजदूरों का जो हक है वह भी रोक दें।

एक बात यह है कि जब कभी सरकार कोई चीज अपने अधिकार में लेती है, मैनेजमेंट लेती है उस समय कानून और बन जाते हैं। जो हमारे रोज के कानून हैं उन से भी आप अलग हो जाते हैं आप ने इस में कह दिया :

"(a) all or any of the enactments specified in the Schedule shall not apply or shall apply with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission ..."

सारे जो कांट्रैक्टस हैं, जो आबलिगेशन्स हैं उन को आप चाहते हैं कि सस्पेंड कर दें। दो साल तक आप उन को सस्पेंड रखेंगे और आप ने लिखा है,

"(b) the operation of all or any of the contracts, assurances of property, agreements, settlements, awards, standing orders or other instruments in force .. immediately before the date of issue of the notification shall remain suspended .."

जब आप एक दूसरी मिल को ले रहे हैं तो जो कांट्रैक्टस बन गये हैं उन को आप कैसे सस्पेंड कर देंगे? यह भी क्या बात है कि जब कभी आप मैनेजमेंट लेते हैं तो जो सारे कानून चल रहे होते हैं, विधेयक के जरिए उन सारे कानूनों का हमारा अधिकार आप हम से छीन लेते हैं। मुझे मान लीजिए कपनी से दस हजार रुपया लेना था। आप कहते हैं कि नहीं, आप को अभी नहीं दिया जाएगा। क्यों नहीं दिया जाएगा? जो हमारे अधिकार हैं उन से हमें क्यों वंचित किया जाएगा। लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि नहीं, हम नहीं देंगे। आप की मेहरबानी हो गई हमारे ऊपर। मान लीजिए किसी आदमी ने कोई सौदा उस के साथ किया हो तो उस का क्या होगा? दमानी साहब उन के पीछे बैठे हैं वह उन को ठीक तरह से समझाएं। यह जगह जगह जब सरकार कानून बनाती है और मैनेजमेंट लेती है तब अपने कानून के द्वारा

जो सारे कानूनों का ढांचा है उस को बदल देती है। कांट्रैक्ट ऐक्ट है या दूसरे ऐक्ट हैं, आप कहते हैं कि हम नहीं मानते हैं। मैं पूछता हू आप का भी कोई बिजनेस एथिक्स होना है या नहीं ? आप व्यापारी बनना चाहते हैं तो व्यापार के शुरु में ही यह जो हर चीज डिक्टेट करने की पालिसी है यह क्या है ? हम उस में कुछ कर भी नहीं सकते। सिविल कोर्ट में जाए तो वहा डिवार्ड हैं लेबर का कोई आदमी अपने कानून को लागू करना चाहे तो वह डिवार हो जाता है। आप मैनेजमेंट लीजिए लेकिन जो कानून हैं उन को आप मत रोक दीजिए। इस कानून के द्वारा आप ने मजदूरों के हितों को रोक दिया और जो दूसरी लायबिलिटीज हैं उन को राइट दिया। यह है आप का क्लाज 6 ए आर बी—

"Any remedy for the enforcement of any right privilege obligation or liability referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) and suspended or modified and all proceedings relating thereto pending before any court, tribunal officer or other authority shall accordingly remain stayed "

जब कभी गवर्नमेंट टेक ओवर करती है तो वह यह समझती है कि वेलफेयर स्टेट के अंदर गवर्नमेंट की पोजीशन दूसरे आदमी से अलग है। मैं इस बात को चैलेंज करता हू। वेलफेयर स्टेट के अंदर इंडिविडुअल के राइट्स को करटेल करने और कर्ब करने का कोई अधिकार गवर्नमेंट को नहीं है।

आप ने कर दिया है—

shall accordingly remain or shall continue to be subject to

इस तरह से आप रोक देंगे। हमारे अधिकार से आप हमें वंचित कर देंगे। शुक्ला जी ने कहा था कि इंडस्ट्रीज (रैगुलेशन्ज एंड डवेलपमेन्ट) एक्ट है, लेकिन उस मे भी सरकार सोती रहती है। दूसरी एक और बहुत बडी गडबड है— एक मिल यू० पी० के कानपूर मे है और दूसरी मिल राजस्थान मे है— लेकिन सभी जगह इन्तजाम सेन्टर के हाथ मे है। राज्य सरकारे इन का प्रबन्ध क्यो न करे ? क्या वे इन्कांम्पिटेन्ट सरकारे है जो सारा इन्तजाम केन्द्र को दे रखा है। इस देश मे 22 स्टेटस है और कोई सिक मिल्ज हो, उन को फाइनेन्स करना हो तो सेन्टर फाइनेंस कर सकती है, लेकिन उन का मैनेजमेंट स्टेट्स को करना चाहिए—मैं समझता हू वह स्थिति अच्छी रहेगी। 105 मिले शायद आप ले चुके हैं—यू० पी० बहुत बडी स्टेट है, हमारे विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह जी यू० पी० के ही है, क्या उन की राज्य सरकार इतनी नाकाबिल है कि एक मिल को भी नही चला सकती ? मैं चाहता हू कि सारी पावर्स आप राज्यो को दे—आप को इनका डीमेन्ट्रलाइजेशन करना चाहिए, सेन्ट्रलाइजेशन से कोई फायदा नही होगा।

हमारे राम सिंह भाई न यहा पर बहुत सी बातें कही। मैं कहना चाहता कि आप प्रबन्धक कहा से लायेंगे। हमारे रामसिंह भाई जैसे लोग जो एक्सपर्ट है उन को काम मे लगाया जाय, तो अच्छा रहेगा लेकिन आप उन को तो लेंगे नही, क्यों कि उन के पास कोई डिग्री नही है। एक आई० ए० एस० आफिसर जो होगा, उस को वहां पर लगा देंगे, जिस ने जिन्दगी मे कोई भी ऐसा

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

काम नहीं किया है--तो यह तरीका गलत है।

हमारे हरी सिंह जी ने कहा है कि कपड़े की दो तीन वैराइटीज होनी चाहिये, लेकिन इस देश में 22 राज्य हैं यह रंग बिरंगा देश है, मिनिस्टर साहब के कुर्ते का रंग दूसरा है और मेरी बुशर्ट का रंग दूसरा है, यहां पर तो बहुत सी रंग बिरंगी वैराइटीज होनी चाहिये आप का यह कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा टिकाऊ भी नहीं होता है तो इन सब बातों की तरफ आप ध्यान दें।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattu Puzha). There are only two points I would like to make. The first point to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is the Preambe part of the Bill. The closure of the Mills is supposed to have resulted in unemployment of about 5,000 workers who have been thrown out of their jobs but, going through the Preamble, I find that there is no mention about it at all The plea on which the mills are sought to be taken over is, in the first place, that the supply of canvas and *dosuti* to the Defence Department has been affected —as if there is no other mill in this country which can supply these things to the Defence Department—and, secondly, that the supply of coarse and medium varieties of cloth needed by the weaker sections of the community is also affected—as if there is no other mill for this purpose either. Excepting for these two reasons, no other reason has been spelt out as to why the mills are sought to be taken over.

I am not against the Bill which seeks to take over these two Mills. It should have been done and it should be done. The national apex body made a recommendation about it, five thousand workers are out. What I am streesing is that what had influenced the Government in taking this extraordinary measure is not mentioned. Government appears to be feeling shy about it. In place of that, Government are putting up certain other reasons which will not click at all, which will not appeal to the people at all. Let us be fair, frank and honest when we prepare the preamble. This was one of the points I wanted to make.

My second point is this. Is it that there are no other mills in this country which are crying for takeover? There are quite a large number, not necessarily because of mismanagement but because of certain adverse circumstances. In my own State, there is a coperative mill remaining closed for quite a long time, and workers are out on the streets There are quite a number of mills like that. What I am emphasizing is that Government must have, as its policy, unemployment as one of the motivating circumstance where under a mill should be taken over That was the motivating circumstance under which the NTC Act was passed, that should be the motivating circumstance whereunder Government goes to take over mills If that is the motivating circumstance, then the cases of those mills which are remaining closed and which should be taken over and the unemployment wiped out must be examined in great detail Let there be no discrimination at all Let the policy be evenhanded with respect to each mill everywhere, the only motivating circumstance being enforced unemployment for which the workers are not answerable.

My third point is this They say that a Custodian will be appointed. Here is a separate Bill for taking over two Mills. This would not have been necessary if the NTC Act had been properly framed The NTC Act was framed limiting the number of mills which could be taken over by the NTC, the result being that, if and when Government wants to take over a mill

,even under compelling circumstances, Government is forced to come to Parliament moving a Bill. This is absolutely unnecessary. I would submit that this should open the eyes of the Government to the necessity of amending the NTC Act, throwing open the area where the NTC can operate, where the NTC can go and take over the mills The limiting factor of 103 mills or so should be taken away. Let NTC have the power to take over a mill as and when Government so decides under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act or whatever that be, when Government, after an inquiry, feels that the mill should be taken over. Let there be no necessity for the Government to take to the extraordinary course of having to move a Bill for that purpose every time. Government must think over this and bring an amendment to the NTC Act.

Finally, certain conditions in this country are such that unemployment mounts up in textile areas, not necessarily because of any non-productivity by the workers but because of reasons beyond their control. This is a social challenge which Government have an obligation to meet. This social challenge must be met. For that, elasticity of the take-over policy must be resorted to, and there should be no track of an impression of discrimination left. The only motivating circumstance should be unemployment which is caused to a large number of workers in our country.

With these observations, I congratulate the Government for having decided to take over these mills which was so much asked for. My only plea is this. Let this policy be extended to a larger area, where take-over is justified, let Government think of taking over.

I support this Bill completely and wholeheartedly.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I am completely in agreement with the learned friend who spoke before me. I see no reason as to why we should take over a management where management has ceased to exist. Why is it not possible for us to take over the whole mills? I think, the constitutional amendments do provide for that. It is a question of principle. If you have a vehicle or a truck, somebody who drives it, is responsible for its proper running. In this case, the directors of the concerns have been even absconders and we are paying compensation or an amount for taking over of the management to those members of the Board of Directors who were outright absconders and who abdicated their duty. They have to be paid Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 8000 as has been laid down in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

हमारे शुक्ल जी ने कहा कि यह सिकनैस बढ़ती जा रही है ।

The only thing about this sickness in which the Government is acting like a hospital for all the sick units is that here the doctor pays the patient instead of the patient paying the doctor. We are taking over a particular piece of machinery and a factory and we are committing the Government for investment of five crores of rupees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Here, the hospital is a Government hospital where public service is rendered.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Let the sickness be cured, but you are compensating the sick, as if his livelihood has to be paid for Laxminrattan Mill is one of them; about Atherton West Cotton Mill I have not been able to find details. Its total assets were two crores of rupees according to the figures on the 30th September, 1971 and what are we paying for? We are going to invest only for the sake of margin money, the total bill of these mills is going to be of the order of 4.94 crores of rupees. And if we are going to invest for the sake of margin money, when the working capital of these two mills is 184 lakhs, what is the percentage margin? It is 20 per cent. I have failed to understand the

[Shri B V Naik]

conomics of these two sick mills If the question of providing a guarantee against unemployment of 5,000 workers is a sort of carrying out of the Directive Principles of State Policy regarding right to vote of these 5,000 people, it is a lofty principle Even as a principle I cannot understand that you pay compensation and do not proceed against the management for the mismanagement Even the public financial institutions have been unwilling to finance them

Let us have advantages or disadvantages of one system of economy or the other Here is it not the responsibility of the nationalised banks to take over the responsibility of these mills through a receiver? What stops in this particular case of a sick mill to liquidate it? Take it over through a receiver take it over for the purpose of management, only the pure assets Why should the Government guarantee their previous debts previous liabilities previous commitments, previous breaches of contracts and previous acts of omission and commission by its management which has completely failed in its duty? Why should we do that for the purpose of rehabilitating these mills or particularly to rehabilitate the image of the two managements? At a particular point of time after two years of the entire exercise of taking over the management the assets and liabilities have to be evaluated We will be faced with another legislation in order to pay them an amount which will be *de facto* a compensation Your principle of taking over of the sick mills as such would be wrong bad in business bad in principle nobody is going to invest this much of money Therefore kindly liquidate the sick units and their management the body corpus take over only the assets and the properties of the mills and the factories employ people and start it on a clean slate

With these observations, I support this Bill.

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार (रीवगढ): सभापति महोदय, यह जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इस का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपने कुछ विचार रखना चाहता हू ।

मैं सरकार से पहले यह पूछना चाहता हू कि जो यह आप ने पद्धति अपनाई है कि अभी 104 मिलो के करीब आप ले चुके हैं इसका मुआवजा आपने दिया है, इससे इन लोगों में यह प्रवृत्ति बढ गई है कि जो यह मुनाफा कमाते हैं उससे दूसरे कारखाने खडे कर लेते हैं, क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है ? पिछले वर्षों मे इन्होंने जो मनाफा कमाया है उस मनाफे की रकम से इन कारखाने वालो ने दूसरे कारखाने खडे किए है या नही, क्या आपने इस बात की जानकारी की है ? अगर अपने यहा के मनाफे को इन्होने अपने इन कारखानो मे लगाया होता तो उससे मशीनरीज को चेज किया होता और अपने मजदूरो को अच्छी तन्ख्वाह दी होती जिससे वे लोग ज्यादा काम करते और उत्पादन बढाते । लेकिन जहा तक मेरी जानकारी है जितने भी ये कारखानेदार है जिनके कारखाने आपने लिए हैं उन्होने नफा कमा करके दूसरी इडस्ट्रीज खडी कर ली हैं । वे जानते हैं कि सरकार बीमार मिल को मुआवजा देकर ले लेगी, इसमे उनका घाटा नही है । फिर लेने के बाद टूटी-फूटी मशीन का आपको कम्पेसेशन भी देना है । मेरी समझ मे नही आता कि यह कपेसेशन काहे का है ? आप उनकी मशीनरी को नीलाम कर दीजिए, जितने मे बिके बिक जाए हमको उसका कोई पैसा नही देना चाहिए । वे अपनी मशीनरी चाहे जिसको नीलाम कर दें, आक्शन कर दें । आपको तो सिर्फ जितने वर्कर्स हैं, जितने काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, नयी मशीनरी लगा कर उनको काम देना है । यह सरकार की

जिम्मेदारी है कि कोई मजदूर बेकार न रहे । इसके लिए आपको उन लोगों की सड़ी गली मशीनरी का कंपेसेशन नहीं देना चाहिए जिन्होंने उससे लाखों रुपया कमा कर खाया है और गरीबों का शोषण किया है । इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या किया है, यह आपको सोचना चाहिए ।

अभी माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि केवल प्राइवेट मिलों में कोर्स क्लाथ बनता है, दसूती तथा केनवस कपड़ा बनता है । सरकार की जितनी मिलें हैं उनमें से कितनी मिलों में कोर्स कपड़ा बनता है ? मैं देहात का रहने वाला हूं । आज हम देखते हैं कि अपेक्स कोआपरेटिव मार्केटिंग सोसायटीज में जो कोर्स का कपड़ा जा रहा है वह भरा पड़ा है । ऐसा रद्दी कपड़ा बनाते हैं जिसे कोई लेने को तैयार नहीं है । अब वह कहते हैं कि लोगों की पसन्द नहीं रही । जानबूझ कर मिलें इस बात की चालाकी कर रही हैं कि इतना रद्दी कपड़ा बनाओ ताकि लोग कह दें कि हमको नहीं चाहिए और सरकार कह दे कि कोर्स क्लाथ नहीं बनाओ, सुपर फाइन और मीडियम क्लाथ बनाओ ताकि वे ज्यादा पैसा कमाने लगें । इनकी मिलीभगत चल रही है । जहां धोती जोड़े की जरूरत है वहां देहात में सलवार का कपड़ा जा रहा है और छींट का कपड़ा जा रहा है । जो कपड़ा जहां चलता है, वह कपड़ा वहां भेजिए, कैसे नहीं बिकेगा । आप ऐसा कपड़ा भेजिए जिससे लोग अपनी पसन्द का कपड़ा बना सकें । देहात में औरतें साड़ियां पहनने वाली हैं, उनके लिए धोती जोड़ा भेजिए किस एरिये में किस तरह का कपड़ा लोग पहनते हैं उसी तरह का कपड़ा वहां सप्लाई कीजिए । इसको कोई नहीं देखता है । मिल वाले घटिया कोर्स क्लाथ बनाते चले जाते हैं । वे सोचते हैं कि उनको तो टा होने वाला है नहीं क्योंकि सरकार सब सुविधा दे रही है । वे जानते हैं कि उनका नुकसान नहीं होगा । मिल वाले जो आजिश कर रहे हैं यह आपको देखनी चाहिए ।

मिल वालों ने एक साजिश और कर रखी है कि मिल का सुधार न कर के बीमार बना दो । आपको चाहिए कि इन मिलों के बीमार होने से पहले आप प्रबंध करें । प्रिवेंशन इज बेटर देन क्योर । इनका इलाज आपको पहले से करना चाहिए । जो मिलें चल रही हैं और वास्तव में उनको जो मुनाफा हुआ है, चार, छ या दस साल पहले जो मुनाफा हुआ है और बाद में घाटा पड़ने लगा है, अगर वह घाटा 25 परसेंट तक हो तो उन मिलों को आप टेक ओवर कीजिए । सेंट परसेंट घाटे वाली मिलों को टेक ओवर करना और उनको कंपेसेशन देना मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । वे लोग पूरा शोषण कर लेते हैं, मशीनरी का पूरा लाभ उठा लेते हैं, लोगों की मेहनत का, मजदूरों की मेहनत का पूरा फायदा उठा लेते हैं । उसके बाद मुनाफे से दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी कर लेते हैं और टूटी-फूटी मिल सरकार को दे देते हैं । आपके बड़े बड़े मिल मालिकों की सीमेंट इंडस्ट्रीज लगी हुई है, दूसरे कारखाने लगे हुए हैं । टूटी-फूटी मिल सरकार को दे देते हैं ।

तो मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार जो इतना पैसा इन मिल-मालिकों को देती है, वह पैसा नई मशीनें खरीदने में लगाएं और अपने वर्कर्स को काम में लगाएं । इनको एक पैसा भी मुआवजे का नहीं देना चाहिए । उनकी बिल्डिंगों के अतिरिक्त मशीनों को नीलाम कर दीजिए । जितना पैसा मिले, उतना दे दीजिए । लेकिन इनको एक पैसा भी ज्यादा नहीं

[श्री नाथू राम महिरवार]

देना चाहिए। इन्होंने मशीनरी को मेन्टेन करने में लापरवाही की है। मेरी राय में इस लापरवाही के लिए जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई का एक पैसा भी इन हरामखोरों के पास नहीं जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): I must thank the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion over this piece of legislation of taking over the management of these two mills *viz.*, Laxmirattan Cotton Mills and the Atherton West Cotton Mills of Kanpur

The Laxmirattan Cotton Mills was closed on 10-5-1975. The number of spindles installed was 57,000, capacity looms—1100 and No. of workers—2570. The Atherton West Cotton Mills was closed on 2-5-1975. No of spindles installed—42000, capacity looms—approx. 900 and the number of workers —2660 The total number of workers is nearly 5500.

It was a national wastage that these two mills were lying closed We wanted that NTC may take over or some other way could be found for re-opening the mills We requested the State Government of U.P. to take it over. All our efforts proved unsuccessful. Because of the various genuine difficulties it was not found possible for them to re-open it. So, under the circumstances, N.T.C. was left with no other option but to take over in the larger interests of employment of workers and also resumption of production of coarse, medium varieties of cloth particularly for Defence production.

So far as Laxmirattan Cotton Mills is concerned its annual turn-over was of the order of Rs. 3 crores. Its liabilities look like Rs. 1.78 crores, and its current assets are estimated to be Rs. 1 crore 5 lakhs. To make it viable, it is estimated that we would need Rs. 3 crores and 20 lakhs. So far as Atherton West is concerned, to make it viable, we perhaps would need Rs. 2 crores and 70 lakhs. I say 'perhaps' because accurate exact, precise calculations are not possible in the absence of further study of the available documents and whether all the essential document will be available is not yet known.

A point was made that in the preamble of the Bill we have not referred to the unemployment angle as one of the considerations for taking it over. The reason is that this is true in respect of many other mills composite and spinning—which are also closed. But I would draw your kind attention to the Statement of Objects and Reasons where we have said—'the closure has resulted in the unemployment of over 5,000 workers' That shows unmistakably the Government's concern that the interest of the unemployed people should be looked after.

I would like to make it very clear in the beginning that it is not the Government's policy to take over the sick mills one after another indiscriminately without going into the specifics of the individual mills in question It has been rightly pointed out by one hon member that if Government is obliged, whatever might be the considerations, to take over the sick mills one after another, the resulting picture will be that the Government is looking after only the hospital or the sick sector of the industries leaving the healthy units in the hands of the private owners, some of whom are themselves responsible for making the unit sick. This is not a very ideal way of solving the problem. That is why the Government had a very new, and I must say a deeper look at the matter. The Government Committee went into the whole question and the

related issues whether the merger could be thought of, i.e. sick units could be taken over by the good units.

Merger may be of two types—group merger and merger between the groups. Merger may be under one management or it may be between the groups under different groups of management.

So, this is another way of solving the problem. There can't be any identical or mechanical solution to every problem. There are various types of problems and different types of solutions have to be thought of If it is possible, I welcome State Government take over. That would be an ideal solution in some cases. In Assam in respect of tea gardens, they have started taking over some of these units. Some other Governments are thinking along these lines. It is a welcome thing. Central Government take-over is not the only solution. It is not necessarily the best solution. I would like to make it clear that this government decision does not signify that every such mill willl be taken over by the NTC, because, it is not Government's general policy. All practical and workable avenues should be explored.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What is the line of distinction?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It has to be gone into. Unless we look into the causes we cannot look into the treatment. You cannot treat without diagnosis, and so I cannot say offhand.

Points were made that workers' interest should be looked into. The very fact that this is taken over reflects Government's deep concern for the welfare of the workers. It should be appreciated that this take-over is an interim measure. Points were raised that provident fund dues were not paid, wages were not paid, etc. by the defaulting management. These are very relevant issues. These will be gone into on the basis of facts and figures. Some provisions in the Act are there. The Commissioner of Payments will look into them and scrutinise them when ultimately the question of nationalisation is taken up. Now it is an interim measure of managing it well.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What will happen from the 17th of July, the day on which this has been taken over? After that will they be duly getting their salaries?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said this. We cannot on our own take all the responsibilities for the defaulting management. It is a question of looking after a sick patient. We have to nurse him. We have got to bring him back to health. Let us do now what is absolutely necessary and then other questions will be naturally looked into.

Also, it is in the interest of the workers not to insist on payment of everything which is otherwise their due, to which they are entitled. I do agree every management should give their dues. But here, it is an extraordinary situation and therefore, we had to step into it. To make Government efforts successful, to nurse the units back to healthy development, the help and cooperation of workers are absolutely necessary and I request hon. Members, knowing the workers and taking interest in workers, to exercise their influence to secure their maximum cooperation so that the efforts of the Government meet with success.

17.00 hrs.

Shri Damani brought in some larger issues in this context about the NTC units and their recurring loss. My colleague and I have on several occasions referred to the matter. We have also given facts and figures showing that the 103 mills with NTC are showing steadily and increasingly better and better results. I take this opportunity to inform you and

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

through you the hon. House that in 1975-76, the loss of these mills was of the order of Rs. 61.12 crores. Subsequently in April 1975, it was Rs. 7.60 crores, in May 1975 it was Rs. 6.20 crores, in April 1976 it came down to R. 2.85 crores, in May 1976 it was Rs. 2.22 crores, in June 1976 it came down to Rs. 1 52 crores and last month the loss of NTC on account of all the 103 mills is less than a crore—Rs. 98 lakhs. This only shows how in the National Textile Corporation, a public sector unit working under so many constraints without so many liberties and, if I may say so, licences enjoyed by some other units in the private sector, our workers have been helping us and as a result we have come from annual loss of Rs. 61 crores to less than a crore for a month within one year. That shows that if we work, if our workers also co-operate, we can make our experiment successful That is why I was emphasising the necessity of the workers and other officers supporting us in this.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): This also proves that you will be more effective if you take over all the textile mills in the country.

PROF. D. P CHATTOPADHYAYA: From inadequate base, I cannot jump to this generalisation. It may be fallacious.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Nationalisation of these mills only is not adequate.

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA: Let us hope you are correct. A point was made that we are producing only medium and coarse varieties and that is why we are incurring loss. This is one of the observations made by Shri Damani. This is not correct It is not because of the variety we are producing that we are incurring loss. He said that some polyster fibre or blended fabrics are much in demand. Yes, they are, but if we look into figures of the total cloth consumed in the country and the percentage of the highpriced varieties in that, you will find that the latter constitute a very small percentage of the medium and coarse varieties. High priced varieties are used in the towns; perhaps in the towns these are the only type of cloth in demand in a larger way, but we often forget that in the rural areas the majority of the people do not demand them, they cannot even dream of these because they have not the ability to pay for them.

That brings me to the point regarding controlled cloth. You will agree that controlled cloth which is being offered at below cost price sometimes remains unlifted. This is not entirely because they are not in demand. They are in demand. In some States, where the distribution systems have been well geared up like Kerala and West Bengal, these types are not only in demand, they are in further demand but because of distribution bottlenecks and other problems these are not lifted well But this is no argument to say that the controlled cloth scheme should be scrapped

The suggestion regarding varietal reduction is well taken There should not be so many varieties I have mentioned it on the floor of the House, and I reiterate it. Government has taken a policy decision in pursuance thereof. We are gradually reducing the varieties. Lesser varieties are what we are aiming at.

Mr Daga raised the question of liabilities to which I have already briefly replied We do not like to carry on liabilities just at the moment because we do not know what are the legal characteristics of the liabilities. So, the Commissioner of Payments will look into it and we will take up those questions later on.

Several hon. members have rightly said that taking over sick mills is not perhaps the right answer. and we

should have a signalling mechanism by which the causes of sickness should be anticipated and appropriate preventive measures should be taken in time. It is a very constructive suggestion. In this context, the banks and financial institutions which are in touch with these units are in a most advantageous position to know the state of health, both financial and managerial and they should take upon themselves either individually or collectively the responsibility of monitoring and evaluating the state of health of the units which are likely to fall sick. This is one of the ideas being considered by the government. I think this is absolutely necessary, so that the ultimate extreme measure of taking over, before which for a long time these units remain closed resulting in national wastage and hardship to workers, can be avoided.

With these words, I thank the hon. members who have participated and helped in understanding and having a second look at our policy matters.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I wanted to know whether a tentative date has been fixed from which these two mills will start functioning. I also requested that a certain advance amount, whatever it may be, should be paid to the workers immediately. He has not replied to these two points.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: About the second point I cannot say anything just at the moment, except that they will look into the matter sympathetically. About the first question, he himself has seen that the machines are being oiled and buildings are being painted. Efforts are being made to reopen them as early as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the undertakings of certain companies, pending nationalisation of such undertakings with a view to ensuring the supply of certain varieties of cloth needed by the weaker sections of the community as also by the Defence Department and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR CHAIRMAN: We shall take up clause by clause consideration. There are no amendments. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 17, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 17, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

17.10 hrs.

DHOTIES (ADDITIONAL EXCISE DUTY) REPEAL BILL

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to repeal the Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

The Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1953, was enacted for protecting the interests of the handloom industry, by providing for the levy of an additional duty of excise on dhoties issued out of any mill, or any group of mills, in excess of the permissible quota under the Act. The K. K. Shah Study Team in its report to the Government has recommended that the dhoti quota system was unsatisfactory and has failed to confer any meaningful benefit to the handloom industry. The production of dhoties by mills has now fallen much below the permissible quota under the Act. Besides, regulatory measures have been separately taken under the provisions of the Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1948, to restrict the quantity of dhotes produced by factories using power.

On a consideration of the various aspects, it is felt that the Dhotics (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1953, has outlived its utility and it is, therefore, proposed to repeal the Act. Sir, I do not propose to take any more time of the House. I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

17.12 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to repeal the Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): Mr. Chairman, there is a steady decline in the production of dhoties since 1968. Moreover, a restriction has been put on the quantity of dhoties produced by factories using power. It is, therefore, not unwise to say that the Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Act has not been in operation long before this Bill has been presented to the House. Now a Bill to repeal the Act is before the House for consideration.

When we consider this Bill, naturally some relevant questions arise in our minds. Firstly, is it the thinking that the handloom industry, which required protection so long, requires no more protection? Secondly, on whom will the benefits of this Act be conferred? Who will get the benefits after the repeal of this Act? Thirdly, will the supply of dhoties required for the rural poor be guaranteed and will the dhoties be in conformity with the actual requirements of the rural poor? It is admitted that poverty and unemployment are found in the worst and severest form in rural India. Therefore, the question of protection from exploitation of the working class people due to price rise of dhoti and controlled cloth and profit of traders is important.

It is admitted in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that there has been a steady shortfall in the production of dhoties, but no reason has been given as to why there is so much shortfall.

In this connection, I would refer to the observations made in the 223rd Report of the Public Accounts Committee on controlled cloth at page 57:

"Another disturbing phenomenon of the operation of the controlled cloth scheme is that there has been a steady decline in the production of dhoties. Perhaps the most important factor which has come in the way of the smooth functioning of the scheme is that the production pattern was in conformity with the actual requirements of the people and the mills were producing more long cloth and less dhoties. While in 1968 the mill sector produced 465 million metres of dhoties, the production was 440 million in 1969, 242 million in 1970, 230 million

in 1971, 219 million in 1972 and only 180 million metres in 1973. During 1974, while the percentage requirement under the controlled cloth scheme was assessed at 20 per cent, the actual production of dhoties was 6.3 per cent. Apart from the shortfall in production, the dhoties produced under the controlled cloth scheme were of such poor quality and width that they could be of hardly any use to the poorer section of the people especially in the countryside This is an intolerable situation and the Committee ask for urgent, stringent measures to ensure adequate production of dhoties by the mill sector."

There is no mention of the extent to which restriction is put on the quantity of dhoties produced by mills and why such restriction is put, for whose benefit.

There is no provision made, no guarantee or no assurance given as to how the interests of the poorer section of society are to be protected.

*SHRI R. N. BARMAN (Balurghat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heartily welcome the Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Repeal Bill, 1976 which has been brought before this House today. In the last 23 years, since 1953, our textile industry has undergone a lot of changes. In 1953 an additional excise duty was levied and one of its main objectives was to protect the interests of the handloom industry and the handloom weavers and to crub the production of the mills so that they may not prove harmful for the handloom industry. A quota was fixed for the mills and any production in excess of that quota was liable for an additional excise duty. But we have seen during the last 23 years that although the production of dhoties and sarees by the mills had been regulated yet the handloom industry had not benefited to any great extent. It has only resulted in the fall in production of dhoties and sarees by the mills To combat this situation the additional excise duty on the excess production is now being lifted. This has outlived its utility because the mills are not producing even the permissible quota. Here, Sir, I will ask two questions Firstly, since when the present situation exists. And whether the same situation prevails in the mills controlled by the Government? We would like to know whether this is willful or this has been created due to some unavoidable conditions. Where a quota has been fixed and that quota is not produced year after year, then surely there will be a shortfall in overall availability and the prices will also go up. I will be obliged if the hon Minister tells us the extent of rise in prices due to shortfall in production and the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard.

Sir, due to the 'emergency' in the country today there is sufficient discipline all around. The workers are also extending full cooperation and the shortage of funds is also being met to a considerable extent. Last year there ha been a record production of cotton. Now, in these favourable circumstances if the full quota of dhoties and sarees are not produced by the mills, then the only conclusion to be drawn is that the mill owners are producing other varieties of cloth on which they can get fabulous profits. This mentality of profiteering will have to be checked in the interest of the people. The Government may kindly be watchful of the situation. Sir, this Bill has another aspect and that concerns the handloom industry. As already stated, one of the main objectives of the additional excise duty was to encourage the handloom industry. But the K. K. Shah Study Team in its report has stated "the dhoti quota system was unsatisfactory and had failed to confer any meaningful benefit to the handloom industry."

[Shri R N Barman]

Here I would like to know whether any direct benefit will acrue to the handloom industry as a result of the present lagislation, ond if so, in what way?

I would congratulate the hon Minister because due to his incessant efforts the handloom industry which was once in a sad plight is now in a much healthier state But even then the miseries of the handloom industry have not been completely removed Through this Bill the mills will be benefited no doubt but the handloom industry is not likely to be benefited significantly We will have to see that the handloom industry gets encouragement and the people also get their requirements of dhoties and sardes at a fair price Now a days there is a considerable demand for handloom cloth in the foreign countries and I would like to know whether there is a corresponding demand for mill products Sir, while extending my full support to this Bill, I will again request the Minister to see that the handloom industry does not suffer in any way as a result of this legislation while benefitting the mills.

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' (केसरिया) सभापति महोदय, इस बिल पर मैं इसलिये नहीं बोल रहा हूं कि मंत्री महोदय धोती पहनते हैं और मैं धोती पहनता हू । बल्कि इसलिए मैं इस बिल पर बोल रहा हू कि चाहे केरल के लोग हो तमिलनाडु के लोग हो, आध्र के लोग हो, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान या उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग हो, चाहे बगाल या असम के लोग हों, केवल पहाडी तराई और पंजाब के इलाके को छोड कर, अधिकाश इलाको मे किसी ने किसी रूप मे लोग धोती पहनते हैं । आज जो नये नये किस्म के फाइन पतलून के कपडे निकले हैं उन से थोडा परिवर्तन आया है, फिर भी धोती आम जनता का पहनावा है । इसलिये इस का महत्व है कि देश के अधिकाश गरीब लोग, आम जनता का पहनावा धोती है और यह एक अहम प्रश्न है ।

आप ने इस बिल के जरिये 1953 के अधिनियम का निरसन करने का प्रावधान किया है । वह बिल आप क्यो लाये थे ? आप ने स्वय कहा था कि हाथ कर्घा उद्योग के विकास के लिये तथा उन के हितो की रक्षा के लिये और धोती का उत्पादन 60 प्रतिशत तक मिलो के हाथ मे रखने के लिये तथा अतिरिक्त उत्पादन पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क लगाने के लिये पहला विधेयक आप लाये थे । उस के जरिये हर मिल का धोती उत्पादन का एक निश्चित कोटा निर्धारित करना था । उस समय आप ने 610 मिलियन मीटर का लक्ष्य रखा था । लेकिन खुद के० के० शाह कोर्ट ने कहा है कि 1952 मे इन मिलो ने जहा 682 मिलियन मीटर उत्पादन किया वही 1965 मे 330 मिलियन मीटर उत्पादन किया । यह क्या बताता है? यह बताता है कि इन मिल मालिको ने उस कानून की अवहेलना की और देश के साथ धोखेबाजी कि क्यों की उन्होंने यह तरीका बनाया कि धोती का उत्पादन कम करो और उस के लिये अगर जुर्माना भी देना पडे तो दो, लेकिन उस के स्थान पर अपने मुनाफे के लिये अच्छा कपडा बनाओ । इसलिये इन्हों ने दोहरी नीति अपनायी । सरकार की इस मे विफलता इसलिये है कि सरकार आखे बन्द किये बैठी रही । इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हू कि आज भी इस बात की क्या गारन्टी है कि इस बिल के पास करने के बाद भी उस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हो जायगी ?

इस सम्बन्ध मे मुझे दूसरी बात यह कहनी है कि आप ने एन०टी०सी० के अन्तर्गत 105 मिलों को लिया है और 60 करोड रु० की घटी से 1 करोड़ की घटी पर ले आये

हैं, यह प्रशंसनीय बात है, और यह इस बात का सबूत है कि सरकार के हाथ में मिलों का प्रबन्ध, व्यवस्था, उन का उत्पादन और मुनाफ़ा प्राइवेट मिलों के मुकाबले अधिक हो रहा है। यह इस बात का भी प्रमाण है कि जो लोग पहले कहते थे कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर अच्छा है, स्टेट सैक्टर में फायदा नहीं होता, उन को मालूम हो गया कि तमाम क्षेत्रों में स्टेट सैक्टर अच्छा काम कर सकता है। इसलिये मंत्री महोदय को बाकी मिलों को भी अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिये। यह आज राष्ट्रीय माग बन गई है।

आपने जो कानून बनाए हैं उसमें आप कन्ट्रोल क्लाथ की बात कर रहे हैं। इस कंट्रोल क्लाथ के विषय में नेशनल काउंसिल आफ एप्लायड रिसर्च ने अभी हाल ही में रिपोर्ट दी है जिसमें लिखा है कि 80 प्रतिशत कंट्रोल क्लाथ अरबन एरिया और मैट्रोपोलिटन एरिया में कंज्यूम हो रहा है और देहातों में केवल 10 फीसदी हो रहा है। अगर यह रिपोर्ट सही है, तो इससे क्या नतीजा निकलता है कि जो कंट्रोल क्लाथ है, वह वीकर सैक्शन तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है। केरल, बंगाल आदि में बहुत सी ऐसी जगहें हैं जहां कंट्रोल क्लाथ नहीं पहुंच पाता है। इस लिए इस बात की जरूरत हो जाती है कि आप इस बात पर ध्यान दें कि कैसे यह कंट्रोल्ड क्लाथ वहा तक पहुंचे। हम लोग देहातों के रहने वाले हैं, हम जानते हैं कि कंट्रोल क्लाथ की क्या हालत है। जो लोगों की आवश्यकताएं हैं, उनके अनुसार आप यह प्रोड्यूस नही करते हैं। आप वह देखते नही हैं कि लोगों का क्या टेस्ट है, उनको ऐसे कपड़ों की क्या आवश्यकता है। देहातों में ऐसा कपड़ा भेजा जाता है, जिसे भोजपुरी में लट्ठा या मारकीन कहते हैं। इन चीजों को धोती के काम में नहीं लाया जा सकता है, और काम में तो आ सकता है। इसलिए आपको वहां की जो आवश्यकता है, उसके ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं नहीं जानता हूं, पता नहीं कोई साजिश चल रही है या क्या बात है, लेकिन एन० टी० सी० के कपड़े का स्टाक जमा होता चला जा रहा है। नतीजा यह है कि इससे एन० टी० सी० बदनाम होगी। प्राइवेट मिलों के लोगों को कुछ रियायतें दी जा रही हैं। पता नहीं यह कोई साजिश है एन० टी० सी० को बदनाम करने की या क्या पालिसी है?

मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य, हमारे नेता डा० रानेन सैन दिल्ली में धोती खरीदने के लिए गए, लेकिन एन० टी० सी० की उनको अच्छी धोती नहीं मिल सकी। एन० टी० सी० से प्राइवेट मिलों के कपड़े में, जो कंपीटीशन है, उस तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जनता को जिससे लाभ मिले, वह बात आप करें। जो आकाक्षा हम यहां प्रकट कर रहे हैं, आप उनका जवाब हमको दीजिए तभी काम चल सकेगा।

प्रधान मंत्री के बीस सूत्री-कार्यक्रम की बात लीजिए। यह कहा जाए कि संविधान के जो संशोधन की चर्चा हो रही है, सैकुलरिज्म की बातें की जा रही हैं उसके अनुसार एन० टी० सी० के उत्पादन, व्यवस्था के गुणात्मक विकास की जरूरत है। आज जो आवश्यकता है, वह पूरे टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेने की है क्यों कि

[श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर']

यह इंडस्ट्री जो आज संकट मे है, उसे पूंजीपतियों ने संकट में डाल दिया है। मैं शुगर और टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ मे लिए जाने के बारे मे उनकी राय जानना चाहता हूं।

दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हू कि हाथ करघा उद्योग आज देश मे खेती के बाद सबसे बडे पैमाने पर है। इसमे बहुत से लोग काम मे लगे हुए है। मैं आपकी भावनाओ पर शका नही कर रहा हूं, लेकिन हाथ करघा उद्योग की तरक्की की जितनी कल्पना आपने की है वह उसकी नही हो रही है। मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात बताता हू। हमारे चम्पारन जिले मे बिहार का एक इलाका है जहां लोगो को हथ-करघा उद्योग के बारे मे कोई सुविधाए नही दी जा रही है। अगर इन लोगों को सहायता नही देंगे तो फिर उनके सामने सकट होगा और फिर एक नया बिल बनाना पड सकता है। इसलिए मैं चाहूगा कि हाथ करघा उद्योग की तरफ भी ध्यान दे।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन मिलो को हमने छूट दी है, उन लोगो के पास मजदूरो का कपलसरी डिपाजिट का कितना जमा है, क्या इसका कोई हिसाब है? क्या उनको जो रुपया देना था, वह दिया है? क्या सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है? मेरा अनुमान है कि ऐसी कोई कायवाही नही की है। क्या सरकार उनको कोई छूट देना चाहती है या क्या कार्यवाही इस मामले मे करने जा रहा है? आप मिलो को एक्साइज ड्यूटी की छूट दे रहे हैं, उसे हटा रहे हैं। इसका मतलब यही है।

अब मैं मंत्री महोदय से कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहता हू, जिनका सतोषजनक उत्तर मिलने पर हम इस विधेयक का समथन करेगे।

इस बात की क्या गारटी है, कि इस बिल क पास होने के बाद आम जनता को धोतिया और साडिया सस्ते दामो पर मिल सकेगी और उन की अपूर्ति ठीक तरह से हो सकगी।

आम जनता और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगो के लिए धोतियों की क्वालिटी मे कोई सुधार होने जा रहा है या नही, ये या वे इसी तरह कफन की तरह बनती रहेगी?

क्या एन० टी० सी० अपने उत्पादन को डाइवर्सिफाई कर क कपडे की क्वालिटी रग और डिजाइन मे कोई सुधार करने जा रहा है या नही?

एन० टी० सी० और प्राइवेट मिलो की व्यवस्था, उत्पादन और दूसरी कार्यवाहियो मे वर्कज पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेट के सिद्धान्त को कहा तक लागू किया गया है, उसमे कहा तक सफलता मिल पाई है और इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार आगे क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है? सरकार जिन मिलो को सुविधाए देने जा रही है, क्या वह उनमे इस सिद्धान्त पर अमल करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाने जा रही है या नही?

क्या धोतियो और साड़ियो के वितरण की व्यवस्था ग्राम पचायतो और कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियो के जरिये कराई

जाएगी, जिससे वे आम जनता को प्राप्त हो सके। अभी तक को-आपरेटिव सोसायटियों में धोतियां और साड़ियां नहीं मिल पाती हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। इस बिल का जो लक्ष्य है, वह ठीक है और यह एक सही कदम है।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति महोदय,.....

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : माननीय सदस्य तो धोती नहीं पहनते हैं।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : मैं अपने घर में धोती पहन कर पूजा करता हूं। धोती हमारी हिन्दू संस्कृति के साथ जुड़ी हुई है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : इस में हिन्दू का क्या सवाल है? मुसलमान भी धोती पहनते हैं।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी। पहनने का तरीका अलग है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले हैंडलूम वीवर ने ही इन्सान और हैवान में फर्क पैदा किया, क्योंकि अगर इन्सान कपड़े न पहनता तो वह हैवान की तरह रहता। आज-कल स्थिति यह है कि पावरलूम वाले और मिल वाले हैंडलूम वीवर से धोती लेते हैं और उस पर अपना छापा मार कर बेच देते हैं। वे 12 या 16 रु० में खरीदते हैं और 35 या 40रु बेचते हैं। मंत्री महोदय इस लूट खसोट को किस तरह रोकेंगे? आज हैंडलूम वीवर्ज की हालत जितनी बुरी है, उतनी शायद देश में किसी भी काम करने वाले की नहीं है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं उनकी हालत बेहतर बनाने के लिए उनकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद की जाए।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Mr Chariman, as you have certainly noticed, the scope of this Bill is very limited. There was a time when in the absence of restriction of competition between handloom and composite mills in respect of dhoties and sarees dhoties were at a very great disadvantage and suffering losses. From 1949 to 1952 if you look at the figures you will find that composite mills are coming up and up in a big way in producing more and more dhoties and sarees. In 1949 they produced 548 million metres, in 1952, 682 million metres. In 1953 Government had to come forward with this piece of legislation making it difficult for the composite mills to compete with the handlooms. Therefore, it is a protective measuse for the handlooms. As a result of that, we find that the handloom mills enjoy some relative advantage *vis-a-vis* the composite mills and the production of dhotis and saris in the mill sector gradually went down. In 1963, they produced 325 million metres, in 1969 they produced 202 million metres and in 1973 the figure was 125 million metres. That shows that these protective measures proved successful rendering in the process this piece of legslation somewhat obsolete if not superfluous. Therefore, we have come before the House with this small repealing measure.

Incidentally, certain points have been raised. It was suggested that the handloom sector's interests should be adequately looked after. You yourself, Sir, had on several occasions mentioned this point. We are fully seized of it. As you are aware, handloom constitutes one of the points in the 20-point programme announced by our Prime Minister. Even in the sector of the controlled cloth scheme,

[Prof D P Chattopadhyaya]

we have involved the handloom industry We want that a part of the controlled cloth production requirement should be produced by the handloom sector because it is a highly decentralised sector and its marketing trend is not quite predictable Therefore we are moving slowly in the matter without burdening them

MR CHAIRMAN Do you not have a policy of reservation for handloom like coloured saris etc?

(PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA) These are some of the items exclusively reserved for the handloom sector (1) coloured saris and saris with certain Border restrictions, (2) yarn dyed dhotis, (3) low-reed pick cloth, (4) dusters (5) towels or toweling cloth in honeycomb weave and erazha thorthu (i e towels other than Turkish type) (6) lungi sarong and gamcha etc These varieties are really reserved and they are somewhat safe

What I was saying is that the purpose of the law has been served and now there is no point in keeping on the statute book such a piece of legislation We want to do away with it, but since we cannot do that without your permission, we are before you

Another point was raised about NIC production whether within the restrictions and stipulations there is improvement quality-and quantity-wise My answer is yes What is more, NTC has come out with a *lok vastra* scheme We are selling it at the cost price It has become very popular

A question was also asked whether in the NTC sector we have ensured workers' participation I am glad to report that in 75 mills out of 103-from today 105—we have ensured worker participation in shop floor management. I do not like to take more of your time.

MR CHAIRMAN· One question was whether in rural areas you are making any arrangement for the supply of dhotis and saris He said that hardly 10 per cent go to the rural areas At least NTC could enter that field

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA Yes NTC are opening their own outlets We are distributing controlled cloth through the mills' own outlets and NTC's outlets, the co-operative sector and also the shops approved by the State Goverments In a majority of cases these outlets are situated in the rural areas or in semiurban areas But I agree there is room for more outlets

MR CHAIRMAN He also said that you could utilise the auspices of panchayat societies at the grassroot level for distribution

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA It is a very good suggestion If the State Governments who are closer to them certify that they are good enough for the purpose we are ready to accept it

श्री कमल मिश्र 'मधुकर' : मंत्री जी ने एक प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया है। कहा है कि हैंडलूम को बहुत प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं। एन टी सी ने बहुत कमेंडेबल काम किया है मैं उसकी प्रशंसा करता हूं लेकिन मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूं हथकरघा उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में कि हमारे क्षेत्र में रमडीहा में 500 वीवर फेमिलीज हैं जिनको न तो लोन मिल रहा है और न कोई अन्य सुविधाएँ मिल रही हैं तो उनके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं?

सभापति महोदय : यह लार्जर इश्यू है, इनको उठाते जायेंगे तो कभी समाप्त नहीं होगा इसलिए इसको यहीं रहने दीजिए।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ड्यूटी कम करने से धोती सस्ती होगी या नहीं ? मिल-ओनर्स तो इसमें गेन करेंगे लेकिन कंज्यूमर्ज को भी कुछ लाभ होगा या नहीं ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The exercise duty we are formally abolishing today was actually abolished long before. The price at which it is now available is reflective of the abolition of excise duty. But the price of cloth does not depend only on excise duty. It depends upon price of cotton, conversion costs, fuel costs, marketing costs, distribution costs, etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments. The question is:

"That Clause 2, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.49 hrs.

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I want to make a submission. The Essential Commodities Bill may be taken up now, but it will not be put down as the first item tomorrow. There is a Bill-Labour Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Bill—which has to be passed by this House and then it has to go to Rajya Sabha. We want to give priority to the Bills which have to go to Rajya Sabha. Therefore, tomorrow the Labour Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Bill will be put down first and after it is passed, we will resume discussion on the Essential Commodities Bill. This is the slight re-adjustment which I am requesting the House to make.

MR CHAIRMAN: He is praying for the leave of the House to give priority to the Labour Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Bill. It will be done.

17.50 hrs.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up further consideration of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Sir, we were expecting that this Bill which is before us and which has been passed by Rajya Sabha, would deal with some of the vital issues that are agitating the minds of the people and their living conditions also. But, unfortunately, it does not do so. The reality is that in the original Act of 1955, we have about 13 categories of essential commodities including cattle fodder, coal, automobile parts, cotton, wool, textiles, raw cotton, raw jute, drugs,

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

foodgrains, iron-ore petroleum and petroleum products, sugar and sugar cane, but as it is this Bill touches only a few things Here, the vital aspects are not even touched upon There is no Statement of Objects and Reasons appended with the Bill so that we can grasp the meaning of this As far as this Bill is concerned it deals with some formality and technical matters only

When we touch upon this subject we know that there are three aspects which are important –production, distribution and price With regard to production the whole country knows that there has been a bumper crop of foodgrains and we are patting ourselves on the back for that Besides that there have been huge imports With regard to ground nut also, the Minister Shri George has been declaring that there has been a bumper crop of 70 lakh tonnes and it comes to about 30 per cent more than the last years production Here we have just now heard that the National Textile Corporation is playing its part in stepping up production and making the sick and deserted units viable ones In such a situation when there is production on such a huge scale what is the factor that is hindering the proper distribution and check on price rise in our country?

With regard to production we have heard the Industries Minister who has suggested something to watch on the industrial production Here when we deal with industrial production Shri Pai has enumerated certain things He has appointed a panel which will be headed by Shri S M Ghosh Secretary to the Department This Panel will deal with compilation of production data and production projects deciphering and identifying trends of significance organising pre emptive action either in the sphere of infrastructure or input or marketing in order to sustain upward trend in production advising the Government in time in case of felt need for any policy input and organising such coordination as will be necessary from the stage of raw material to marketing in order to ensure steady availability of material and steady outflow of the end product.

So, this is where the production policy of the government ends at present I would like to ask, in view of the fact that the production in the public sector is growing during the Emergency—even the NTC with six mills, most of them dead mills, is growing as to what the role of the private sector is—even in the matter of textiles We have been hearing that the private sector is resorting to lockouts and even retrenchment Is the Government of India aware of the fact that the monopolists in our country are resorting to a policy of increasing profits by raising prices, after reducing production? So their policy is antinational They reduce production and increase profit by raising the prices It seems that the Government does not take into cognisance even the existence of this aspect of the policy pursued by the industrialists of the country I am talking of big industrialists

In regard to production, we fear that we may again be in a mess We have not been able to control lockouts etc And in regard to the production of groundnuts cotton and jute, there is a glut The jute mills are groaning and crying that their products have not been taken up In such a situation this would hamper production next year When the real producers are not getting impetus—whether they produce foodgrains edible oils jute cane cotton or oilseeds—the danger is that they will not get adequate encouragement and the production may not go on steadily increasing as it did this year As such one would expect that the Government would consider the fact that the jute mills are not doing justice to jute production its growers or even to its marketing They are depending entirely upon the Government They are not reducing the price of jute goods When the price of jute has gone down naturally we expect that

the prices of jute goods will be less. But they are not cheaper. There is a crisis in the jute market; but the prices of finished goods are where they were. They are also slightly costlier in some respects. In such a situation, the production-policy of the private sector is not helping the cause of the industry itself, much less to talk of that of the producers or of consumers. And the same thing applies to sugar mills and to cotton mills in private hands. One would feel that the time has come when the Government should take up courage to nationalize at least jute, cotton and sugar mills, in order to be in a stronger position and to have a strong hand over production and to have a steady increase in production, in order to have proper distribution and reasonable prices.

Then comes the question of distribution. With regard to this, our government feels very helpless. I am quoting from "Business Standard". I am quoting the Minister, Mr. George himself. The Minister has indicated at Bombay:

> "that the traders were reconciled to the Emergency and were waiting on their wings to exploit the situation when the opportunity arose The opportunity was the delay in onset of the monsoon, by three weeks which led them to hoarding and black-marketing ."

He is saying, in a helpless manner, that some delay in the onset of the monsoon allowed them to resort to hoarding and black marketing.

18.00 hrs.

So, they are committing these crimes at a time when there is a national emergency, when the Government has more than adequate powers to control them. Yet, the Minister is groaning and complaining about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue his speech the next day. We will now take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

18.01 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

PAYMENT OF FIRST INSTALMENT OF IMPOUNDED D. A.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Chairman, this Half-an-Hour Discussion raised by me concerns a matter which is of vital importance to many millions of salary earners and wage earners in this country. The Compulsory Deposit Scheme was introduced by the Government in the name of fighting inflation. Now it is regrettable to find at the end of two years, or rather we are being told, that large amounts, so far unspecified—I do not know whether we will be able to get more precise information today—large amounts of these moneys, which were to be deducted by the employers from the emoluments of the employees and to be deposited with certain authorities, we are told that these people have defaulted in many cases, and sums of money running into crores of rupees are not available for repayment, rather refund Sir, I think you will agree that it is an extremely serious matter

The hon Minister is reported to have said in the other House only yesterday in reply to a question that not only the private sector employers—they are, of course, as usual the worst offenders—but there are cases of even public sector undertakings, who are involved in this kind of default. He has specifically referred to the fact that an amount of Rs. 4.1 crores is yet to be remitted by the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries, particularly the Bharat Coking Coal, towards the additional dearness allowance deposit account.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I suppose you have seen the latter part of my speech. A part of it has already been deposited.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You have said that instructions have been given.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It has been deposited. Go through the full speech.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The first thing I wish to say is that it is not as though the Government can plead that certain people have defaulted without the knowledge of the Government, without the Government being able to anticipate such sort of activity on their part and, therefore, they are now taken by surprise. Sufficient experience was at our disposal with what has happened with the Workers' Provident Fund Accounts and the Employees State Insurance Scheme and so on. The Government themselves admitted times without number here how moneys have been deducted from the workers' wages and not deposited according to law. On account of provident fund arrears and ESI arrears, crores of rupees have not been accounted for. But, regrettably, the defaulting employers have not been subjected to any penalties or punishment up to this day. They knew very well that these employers, or many of these employers, have this tendency to do this. Of course, the employers are encouraged by the fact that no punitive action was ever taken against them.

I will briefly refer to the fact that on the 2nd May 1975 I had put a question in this House which reads:

> "Whether the Minister is aware that no statements of deposits have been made available by either the employers or the banks concerned to the wage earners, whose increased wages and/or dearness allowances are being impounded;
>
> (b) whether, in view of this, lakhs of individual accounts cannot be checked up by the individual depositors and the moneys involved may go by default as in the case of the employees' provident funds."

This was my specific question No. 8369 asked in this House on the 2nd May, 1975, and in his reply—I cannot quote the whole of it because there is no time—Shri Pranab Mukherjee said:

> "The compulsory deposit schemes do not provide for the issue of pass books to the employees making the deposits. These deposits are compulsorily deducted at the time of disbursement of emoluments by the employers, and at the close of every succeeding year every employer shall supply to every employee a statement of accounts in the form prescribed in the relevant scheme. Thus, the first statement of account has to be furnished to the employees only after 6th July, 1975."

Now we have passed 6th July, 1976 also.

Then the Minister concluded by saying:

> "In view of these safeguards, there are no grounds for any apprehension that any individual depositor would not be able to check his account or that the moneys involved might go by default in any manner whatsoever."

In spite of their attention being drawn to this risk which was involved, this was the kind of complacent reply given by the Minister, that since the employers are obliged to make compulsory deductions and thereafter the employers are obliged to supply annual statements of accounts to each individual employee, what more do you want? Beautiful, fool-proof system.

And what has the Government got to do with it? It is the Government's scheme, it is the Government which got Parliament to pass this Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act and framed the scheme under it. What is the role of the Government, I want to know. In the name of fighting inflation, workers' wages and dear-

ness allowance have been impounded but now it is discovered that the employers may have deducted these amounts—they surely did—but they have not deposited them. So, what does it mean? It means that this scheme has itself become a device whereby money is transferred from the workers' pockets to the employers' pockets

So much for fighting inflation. Take away the money from the workers and don't bother whether the employers are misappropriating that money and using it for God knows what purpose, because there is no check whatever on it.

So, what kind of an anti-inflationary measure is this? It only puts more money at the disposal of these employers who are behaving in this criminal fashion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The employers do not go to the market to buy the essential commodities with this money. Therefore, there is no inflation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes, but you need not suggest to him what sort of reply he should give. He is quite capable of giving his own reply.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am not going to adopt that stand.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You better not I think.

Again, on 26th March this year, I had put a question about the total amount which had been collected on account of compulsory deposit and whether Government had given any statement of accounts of these deposits to the workers in July 1975. And to that, Shri Subramaniam's reply is given here, in which he makes it clear again that the authorities who have been nominated by the Government are responsible only for maintaining employer-wise accounts, they do not maintain employee-wise accounts. Employee-wise accounts are to be maintained only by the employers Of course, that includes private and public sector, both. Therefore, he says this detailed information cannot be given because it is not separately classified and so on.

Again, it is repeated in this reply that under the provisions of the Act and the schemes the yearly statement of account has to be furnished to every employee indicating the amount credited to the deposit account in relation to the employee by the respective employer, and not by the Government.

So, Sir, the Government got a legislation passed; the Government prepared a Scheme and, thereafter, the Government washed its hands of the whole thing and left everything to the employers to do. This is the result.

I am just asking the Minister to consider objectively what kind of effect it is going to have on the moral of salary earners and wage earners in this country. Is this the way to build up an atmosphere of confidence and trust in the country? It is suddenly discovered that their money has been stolen, robbed, by employers.

The Government has now come forward to say, when this question was raised the other day, that they are going to start or they have started, in some cases, criminal proceedings against defaulting employers and that they will see that the money is recovered from them I do not know how long it will take and all that. But when it was asked, pending that, what will happen to the due repayments to the workers, it was said that there will be no delay I want to know how they can say that there will be no delay. Since the statements of accounts have not been provided in the overwhelming majority of cases to the individual employees, if this matter has to be rectified, then the accounts of every single employee have got to be checked and re-checked to

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

see that they are getting back the correct amounts that were deducted from the salary Who is going to do that? If the Government has to do it, because the employers have not done it, can it be done in a few days' time? It is a huge task. Therefore, I want to know, first of all, whether he is prepared to give us today or to lay on the Table by tomorrow the full list of defaulting concerns in private and public sector, just as they always give for provident fund and so on. We must know the names of guilty parties. Who are they? We must know how much money was due to be deducted and deposited by them, how much money was actually deposited and how much has actually been repaid upto now, since July.

Then, I want to know, over the two years period, when the moneys were not being deposited, what were these nominated authorities doing They are called nominated authorities under the Scheme There are regional provident fund commissioners; there are local-self-government authorities and so on Were they sleeping? Were they not aware of the fact that over the two years period the moneys were not being deposited, that they were not receiving the deposits? Could they not bring it to the notice of the Government that the moneys were no coming? Did the Government not bother to find out from the nominated authorities, from time to time, whether the Scheme was working all right and the amounts were being deposited or being received or not?

The whole attitude to the working class is an attitude of utter callousness and indifference—it does not matter what happens. You have passed a law; you have promulgated a Scheme under the law and now you go on merrily I think, this is something which is really revolting. I find it impossible to tolerate a thing like this

MR. CHAIRMAN: Too much of generalisation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What I want to suggest is this. A balancing scheme, to show at that time that various other parties, companies, were being asked to sacrifice for the sake of fighting inflation, was the scehme for a compulsory restriction on distribution of dividends by companies. That scheme has now been withdrawn. First, it was modified. The scale of dividend which they could distribute was first increased. Now, the scheme has been totally withdrawn, leaving the companies free to distribute as much dividend as they can. So, apparently, as far as they are concerned, the Government does not worry very much as to what effect it will have on the inflationary position. Therefore, my demand today is that this scheme of compulsory deposit must be withdrawn now. It was initially introduced only for two years. Two years are over. The whole scandal has been exposed. They have now withdrawn restriction on dividends. But here, they have said that they are extending the compulsory deposit for one year more At the end of the third year they are told that they will not be repaid in future in cash and that the repayment will be credited only to the Provident Fund accounts —that is to the same account from which I don't know how many crores of rupees have been defalcated by the employers. So, my humble submission is that, before things get into a worse mess and before Government gets more dis-credited (as it deserves to be, the way it is handling this thing) just as you have withdrawn the restriction on the Dividend schme, for God's sake withdraw this scheme also You have to pay them for two years. Your main object was that the workers should not have the money in cash in their pockets and you have achieved that—and you don't bother whether the money has gone into the pockets of the employers by misappropriation—and so, now with-

draw this scheme and don't keep it on for another year. That is not going to make any difference to your wonderful theories about inflation.

Secondly, in regard to the other dues which are to be repaid, except in the case of those people who voluntarily respond to Mr. Subramaniam's appeal and are willing to keep them in deposits for a further period (it is their look-out), in the case of those people who want repayment, the responsibility must be taken by the Government. They cannot say that they will recover the money from the employers by criminal proceedings and then repay it. It is Government which is responsible for the whole mess and therefore the Government has got to pay the money and, in the meantime, they can go on with the proceedings for recovering the money from the employers. The workers have got into a frame of mind that their bonus has gone; let it be gone but now, in the festival season, if at least an instalment of the Compulsory Deposit is returned to us, we can use it for festival expenses etc. like buying cloths and sweets for our children. Now a whole lot of festivals are approaching and people are waiting to see if they can get at least Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 on this account. But now they are being told that they will not have it till you have recovered the money from the employers. As I have said, this mess was created by Government and therefore I demand that the Government should take full responsibility for paying the workers; and they can recover the money as they please from the employers If you want to avoid any futher complications, please scrap the scheme and withdraw it just as you have withdrawn the scheme for the employers.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I fully share the concern expressed by the Hon. Member and, to a great extent, share his feelings also with regard to this matter. But obviously he is under the impression that a large amount has been mis-appropriated by the employers and, on that basis, he has expressed his view that this scheme is a complete failure and that we have not kept the accounts and other things properly. But, to put the matter straight, I would like to give the figures with regard to what has really happened. There are two things here. As far as the extra wages were concerned, that scheme was only for one year and, after that, we did not extend it. As far as 50 per cent of the Dearness Allowance is concerned, it was originally for two years and we have extended it for another year; so it is for a period of three years.

As far as the repayment of additional wages is concerned, it started last year and Rs. 7.5 crores which was payable has been paid. There is absolutely no complaint that this amount has not been refunded. As far as the repayment of Dearness Allowance is concerned, the first instalment became repayable on the 6th July.

Regarding the point made by the Hon. Member as to whether we were not aware that some of the people had not been depositing it, we were aware of it and, during the course of the year, we instituted proceedings against 58 or 59 people. Now, we find that the total number of defaulters is 388 out of 76,500, and the total sum involved was Rs. 7.34 crores, out of which Rs. 4.1 crores were payable by Coal India Limited; on the 23rd of this month, they had deposited Rs. 4 crores; therefore, the balance which has to be recovered is Rs. 3 crores and odd. This is the amount involved. But I am in complete agreement with the hon. Member that not depositing the money after deducting it from the workers is a breach of trust or misappropriation—any word could be used for characterising this act of the employer. That is why we have provided in the Act—Parliament has passed that Act—for a minimum punishment of three months' imprison-

[Shri C Subramaniam]

ment to whosoever misappropriates the money without depositing it

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Are these figures inclusive of interest or do they represent only the principal?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM This is the principal amount It is not the employer who pays the interest It is the Government which pays interest Therefore, the actual amount of default would be with reference to the principal amount The interest as I said, is payable by the Government Therefore that does not arise here

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA How much has been repaid on account of first instalment of D A ?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM I will give the figure

The question is therefore bout Rs. 3 crores, whose responsibility it is I want to state this categorically Perhaps I would have put it in a different manner if I were asked to put it from the other side After all we ask the employers to function as our agents and the principal cannot plead the negligence or the misfeasance of the agent to get away from his responsibility or liability Therefore, not merely from the moral background but from the legal background also, it is the Government's responsibility to pay this imount If they have misappropriated or if they have done something it is between the Government and those persons As far as the workers are concerned, it is the responsibility of the Government, and I fully recognise that responsibility. Therefore whether we collect it from them or not whether there is delay or not, as far as Government is concerned, they are bound to pay the amount to the workers according to the terms of the Statute and we would do it

Now, the question is how soon it would be paid Naturally people are interested This depends upon the accounts being available in respect of each employee That is expected to be kept by the employer It is not as if once the money is available it can be paid It is a question of computing the accounts This is not a matter which cannot be verified, because they have got the muster roll, and an amount corresponding to the amount that has been paid as dearness allowance, will have to be paid to him—50 per cent will correspond to that Therefore, it is a question of computing the accounts where the accounts have not been submitted Perhaps, it might take a little time But as far as the money is concerned it is there, and—I have made this statement in the other House also—the interest till the payment is made will be paid by the Government so that there will be no question of losing interest because there is delay in the payment on the ground that the accounts are not ready with regard to each employee Therefore that is properly safeguarded as far as money is concerned Apart from the default by 388 employers in depositing the amount which amounts to breach of trust misappropriation and several other criminal offences there are quite a number of undertakings which have not provided individual accounts to the workers. This is a matter which we are expeditiously proceeding to sort out so that each worker would know what the actual amount due to him is

I am not giving the figures with regard to the Government employees, I am giving the figures with regard to the workers only Till now, as on 13th August an amount of 16 66 crores of rupees had been paid towards principal along with the interest

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. This is dearness allowance

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM Yes, After all it takes a little time for

the momentum to pick up and now that the matter has been raised in the Parliament also I am sure, all those who are concerned in the matter will further quicken the process. I have also indicated that in any event, this process of payment should be completed by 31st October.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the total amount out of which this amount has been paid?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As far as the workers are concerned a total amount of Rs. 93.64 crores has to be paid and out of that Rs. 16.66 crores have been paid upto 13th August. And this is with reference to the workers, and not with regard to the Government servants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And this all relates to 388 employers.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: This is the total amount to be paid. The amount in respect of the 388 employers is about seven crores, out of which four crores have already been remitted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And they have given the accounts to the workers.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: A large number of people have not given the individual account. The money has been deposited with the Government. There is no question of any default. The money is available with the nominated authority.

This is how the matter stands and as far as the payment is concerned. I have already stated that we take the full responsibility for the payment whatever might be default or the offence.

With regard to the question, as to how we are going to collect the amount from the defaulter, we have provided in this Act that this could be collected as land revenue through summary proceedings and also there is a provision of penal interest at the rate of 25 per cent on the monies held by them. The drive has been launched and the recoveries, apart from the prosecution, would be made in an expenditious manner. As I said, prosecution has been launched against 59 employers Earlier, the procedure was that in each case they used to write to us and get sanction for prosecution. We have now given a general sanction that whosoever has defaulted, even without coming to us, they could launch the prosecution. They need not come to us for each case . With regard to the 388 employers, general power has been given to the Provident Fund Commissioner to launch the prosecution.

MR CHAIRMAN. Do they report to you, what they have done?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: They do. For recovering the amount, the proceedings will have to be taken through the collectors for recovering this amount as land revenue.

So, this is the position. Therefore, please do not try to create an impression that the whole thing is a big fraud If you take the total amount which has been collected under the DA, it is Rs. 1047 crores, out of which Rs. 3 crores are found to be missing. So, let us not exaggerate this thing. But I do not, as the same time, minimise the gravity of the offence as far as the individuals are concerned. But, if you take the totally, out of Rs. 1050 crores, only Rs. 3 crores are missing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If it is Rs. 1000 crores, then one-fifth of it comes to Rs. 200 crores. The figures do not tally.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am talking about both inclusive of workers and Government employees. I gave the figures with reference to

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

workers alone in public sector and private sectors. The total of Rs. 1050 crores relates to Government employees also. As far as that is concerned, there is no difficulty because we keep accounts there. That is why I was giving the total amounts involved.

Therefore, this is the situation and I want to give the assurance to the hon. Member that no labour would be allowed to suffer because of the default of anybody—employer or even our own officers. Everybody would be granted and if the Government cannot pay, certainly then it is a serious matter. I hope the solvency of the Government is not doubted by even the hon. Members. Therefore, nobody need be under any apprehension. We take the full responsibility for that and we would also see that it is paid as expeditiously as possible.

In addition, the hon. Member has made a reference about the appeal I have made—'Do not go and withdraw this money and consume it immediately. We have given very attractive terms. If you again redeposit it with the Government, we will give you 2.5 per cent over and above the bank rate which is presently 10 per cent. We will give 12.5 per cent if you deposit it for five years more. It is with the full backing of the Government guarantee and not the employer's guarantee. If they redeposit, then the money is available with the Government for investment, etc. To that extent, consumption need not increase within the country which, otherwise, is likely to increase the inflationary trend. Of course, the hon. Member's point of view is that is has nothing to do with inflation. There we beg to differ. I suppose we need not argue that point here because in my view it is simply a law of demand and supply. If the demand is more and the supply is less automatically inflation goes up and the demand is represented by the money supply within the system as such. So, to that extent, the money supply is curtailed. That is our view. The hon. Member may not agree with that because he is always thinking of a different system altogether where this does not play any role at all, but, unfortunately, in our system this does play a rloe.. .. ..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But what about the money supply with employers? You do not seem to be bothered about it.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member mentioned that while the workers have been called upon to sacrifice for another year, nothing has been done with regard to others..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I did not say that.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: With regard to other income-tax payees which include the employers also, the hon. Member is aware that there is a compulsory deposit and that compulsory deposit has been in existence for the last two years. But now we have increased the percentage to be deposited and the corporate sector also has been called upon to deopsit. 5 per cent of the profits into a compulsory deposit for five years. Therefore, it is not as if the corporate sector has been left out or the individuals who are income-tax assessees have been left out. They have also been called upon. So, as far as we are able to conceive, we are trying to hold the balance even and there is no question of being partial towards it or discriminating against the labour.

The hon. Member seems to think that he is the only person or this is the only Party interested in the welfare of the workers and that as far as this government is concerned, it is an exploiter of the workers. I want to disabuse him of this; kindly grant us our *bona fides* also. We are

as much interested in the welfare of workers, if not more, as far as the workers are concerned and that will always be our attitude and we will give priority to the welfare of the workers and also to the welfare of others who are even below the workers' standard with regard to the availability of consumption money and the availability of essential commodities. From that point of view, I would respectfully submit that while I do agree that perhaps all the figures could have been given when the question was put, I am sorry I was not present at that time and perhaps my colleague also did not anticipate that such details would be asked for. We gave all the figures in the other House and now I have given all the figures in this House. I want to give an assurance that the workers interests will be fully protected and the Government stands guarantee for it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about the list of 388?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I shall certainly place it on the Table of both the Houses. I have agreed. I am told it will be a very interesting list.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chandrappan may please put a question. No speech.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Jorhat): Can I put a question?

MR. CHAIRMAN. No.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): The Half-an-hour discussion has been useful, in that an assurance has been given by the Minister, which assurance was not coming from the hon. Deputy Minister, that day, that the Government will take responsibility for payment. You have said that out of Rs. 7.34 crores...

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: You need not repeat the figure. You put the question

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Payment to the extent of Rs. 4 crores was defaulted by the Public Sector undertakings Out of 388 employers who have defaulted ,you have proceeded against 58 only. Against the others you have now given a sanction to proceed. I would like to know what action the Government will take against those who are in-charge of those public sector undertakings who did default, whether any action has already been taken against the people who are in-charge of those undertakings or whether the Government intends to do something about it soon. Out of Rs 93 crores which had to be refunded You yourself admitted that about Rs. 16 crores. That means nearly Rs 77 crores have to be refunded. You yourself admitted that the accounts are almost in a mess. How will you ensure that the accounts will be properly made within the stipulated time, i.e by 31st October, 1976? What steps will the Government be taking for ensuring that this large amount of accounts will be set right within the stipulated periods?

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The hon. Minister knows that there is a Joint Consultative machinery. We were assured that all the Central Government employees will be given a receipt so that they may know what amount has been deposited. In some of the Departments receipts have not been given. I would like to get an assurance from the hon. Minister that these receipts will be distributed in all the Departmental undertakings and Central Government offices so that they may have confidence and there may not be any suspicion that the money will not be paid to them.

An assurance was there to the effect that every depositor or every Government employee whose money has been impounded—D. A. or wages—will be given a further receipt.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Intimation .

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: We call it a receipt.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: He means an account of it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): The total amount that has been deposited according to the figures given here exceeds a thousand crores of rupees I hope you will kindly permit me to ask or to suggest about the workers' sector about which we had a discussion *in camera* the other day in the Consultative Committee. There was this discussion in the consultative committee and the hon Minister was good enough to say that we will be given the outlines of this Workers' Sector in course of time May I know from the Minister that in order to ensure that the workers have a stake in the workers' sector whether there will be certain advantages for them in belonging to the workers' sector in as much as when a government employee retires or when a worker in a public sector retires then this particular workers' sector will give preference in regard to employment to his progeny or heir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where does the 'Workers Sector' come in this discussion?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: We had a discussion

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't enlarge the scope of the discussion You can raise it on another occasion, not now. This does not arise now Don't confuse the issues; already there is enough confusion!

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Kindly bear with me. Since the hon. Minister has already stated about it, may I know whether my first suggestion at least is acceptable?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even that does not arise.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: This is regarding the utilisation of the money which is belonging to the workers. What better constructive use can be there? This will have a furutistic value and it will have some relevance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a great furutist, I agree. But please choose some other occasion, not this one. Now, Dr Ranen Sen.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Yesterday the hon. Minister made a statement in the Rajya Sabha. That statement does not tally with the statement which he made here today. He said there:

> 'As on 13th August, 1976, an amount of Rs 20.66 crores has been repaid towards the principal.'

Today he says, Rs. 16 66 crores of D A has been repaid. The Minister will try to tally these figures but I have not been able to tally them I am surprised about it and that is why I am bringing it to his notice. My main question is this In the list that was supplied yesterday in the Rajya Sabha, names of some very big employers are mentioned The Sahu-Jain group is there There are names of Jaipur Minerals Development Syndicate, Jaipur Udyog Kanpur Jute Udyog, Alok Jain group and so on In the jute mills category there are Bajorias, R. N Goenka, Bird Group of Jute mills, in default of Rs. 1.56 crores and they have gone in appeal to the High Court. This must be known to the hon. Minister. So, this thing is happening. My question is this I can understand this in smaller units, though it is not permitted Here you find big employers like Sahu-Jain, Bajorias, Goenka and Bird and Company. My question is whether the Government while prosecuting these companies have ever thought of arresting any of them under MISA.

So many workers are being arrested under MISA. Why not apply a

little bit of MISA to some of these big tycoons so that it becomes an object lesson to the rest of the employers who are defaulting.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Why not COFEPOSA? It is also very relevant.

DR. RANEN SEN: Some deterrent punishment is now called for. This is my suggestion. Have Government thought of it? Because they are going to the High Court. After defalcating the money, they are going to the High Court and the High Court is giving them certain relief in the form of stay order. Why not then taken the bull by the horns and arrest them under MISA?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it his information that they have got stay in some cases?

DR. RANEN SEN: This is my information. I came recently from Calcutta. I was astonished to find that the Calcutta High Court can do anything. So behind the back of the High Court, some of these fellows can be arrested under MISA so that it becomes an object lesson. This is my suggestion and also question, whether Government have thought of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a suggestion for action

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: His suggestion is that both should be arrested—the High Court judges and the employers!

DR. RANEN SEN: No, no I am making this suggestion very seriously, not in the spirit in which Shri Banerjee has suggested.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The first question put was about the defaulters in the public sector. We shall certainly examine it and try to find out whether there has been any *mala fides* in that. If that is so, even if it be the public sector, we would not hesitate to take action. We will have to look into in what circumstances the officers made the default That is quite a different thing.

As far as compilation of accounts is concerned, the number of accounts is round about 76,500—so many employers are concerned in this. Out of these, apart from 388 who have not deposited the amount, about 10,000 employers have not given the account as such. So we will have to pursue them and get the accounts from them. As I have already said, it is only a question of compilation because it is bound to be in the account, muster roll, when money is paid. So we will try to deploy teams to each State and compile the accounts. That is why I am taking two months period so that by 31 October at least, it should be completed. Therefore, as far as that is concerned, that compilation will be done and we shall try to complete it as quickly as possible.

As far as giving receipt is concerned, it is not the receipt that is given It is a kind of statement of account, so much of money having been given Except for the 10,000 odd, the others have given statements to each individual employee.

MR CHAIRMAN: He says that some government departments have not done it

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In government departments, I do not think there is any difficulty because nobody can take away the money.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: It has been done in some departments.

MR CHAIRMAN: If it has not been done in some departments, it may be done.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If it is brought to my notice, I will see that it is given.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

I am glad you yourself said that the workers' sector does not arise now; it will be too wide a subject to be dealt with in a half hour discussion.

I am glad Dr. Sen made the point that some of these fellows have gone to the High Court. The High Court belonging to his own State has got its own standard. I do not want to say anything about it. They have given stay, in regard to prosecution and perhaps even with regard to the recovery of the amount I do not want to say in what cases stay has been given in the Calcutta High Court. But this is not the only instance. I am sure hon. members are aware of so many investigations having been held up by just giving stay. And once a stay is given, the petition for stay also does not come up for orders for years together. That is the real difficulty

DR. RANEN SEN: That is why I am suggesting MISA.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Unfortunately, there are those who believe in the judiciary, the wisdom of the judiciary But these are the facts of life. So we have to take that into account. I do agree some people have obtained stay in this matter, and it is rather a strange thing. What to do in those cases certainly we shall take into consideration. We should not get into contempt for those very offences in regard to which the High Court has given stay, if I take action under MISA. It should be for some other reason; the same reason ca not be used.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You do not have to give reasons under MISA nowadays.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: Ask any police officer and he will tell you (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In appropriate cases, perhaps for the purpose of teaching a lesson, something might be done. But I am giving you any assurance with reg to that. Certainly it is a worthy suggestion to be examined.

18.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned t. Eleven of the Clock on Thursday Augus' 26, 1976/Bhadra 4, 1898 (Sake

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